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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Atlanta is to have Whitman's *White Fawn*.

Skiff & Gaylard's minstrels are in Louisville.

Paris has twenty-five theaters and wants more.

Mark Lemon is coming to this country to play *Falstaff*.

Columbus, Ga., contained 14,000 bales of cotton on the 19th.

Good oysters are only one dollar a thousand at Pensacola.

The three Methodist Conferences in China have 468 members.

Vermont celebrated her ninety-second birthday on Friday.

Connecticut has a teamster who has worn no hat for forty years.

California now produces raisins of superior quality and fine flavor.

General Lorenzo *ad interim* Thomas is inspecting Texan cemeteries.

Seventeen Mississippi towns are preparing to build cotton factories.

Cincinnati claims to have the finest hospital building in the country.

Carlotta Patti is going to Russia, by invitation of one of the Emperor's sons.

About 100,000 bushels of peanuts have been exported from North Carolina this year.

One of the members of the British Parliament is the proprietor of a lunatic asylum.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* denies that there were 20,000 divorces in Indiana last year.

The Pall-Mall *Gazette* calls Mr. John Roberts the best billiard player in the kingdom.

A New York newspaper has a carrier worth $100,000, and still tramps his daily rounds.

A cotemporary speaks of a water-cure establishment, in New York, as having "dried up."

General Rousseau was generally considered the handsomest man in the United States army.

A bill was introduced in the Nebraska Senate on Saturday for transferring the capital to Omaha.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, at its recent session, granted charters to fifteen new lodges.

"A Christian young man wants a Christian young wife," with a little cash, in the New York *Herald*.

In Cincinnati the other day Alice Lindair, a "fair but frail," was saved from suicide by a stomach pump.

A man named McCann was shot in the thigh by another person named Swift, at Decatur, Alabama, Tuesday afternoon.

The wine crop of California in 1867 amounted to 4,500,000 gallons, and that of 1868, it is estimated will reach 7,000,000 gallons.

San Francisco is rejoicing over the opening there of the "largest, handsomest and best appointed theater on the Pacific coast."

A Mrs. Howell shot and killed a negro near Live Oak, Florida, last week while attempting to commit a rape upon her.

An answer to the "Girl of the Period," in the *Saturday Review*, entitled "Woman, her Friends and her Enemies," has been published in England.

The Saratoga Board of Education years ago abolished whipping in the schools. It does not work well, and now, by resolution, the rattan is restored.

A small safe was stolen from the Southern Express office in Rome, Ga., on the 19th, containing $750 in money and drafts. It weighed seventy-five pounds.

A son of Sir Rowland Hill has invented a machine for stamping letters, by which 218 letters can be "single stamped" and 180 "double stamped" in a minute.

A Florida correspondent says they have great trouble in trying cases before the mixed white and black juries in that State, because "the jurymen will go to sleep."

An ardent velocipede rider proposes to avert railway accidents by sending a man on a velocipede ahead of every train to give warning of any danger that he may discover.

Cyrus W. Field's gold medal, voted to him by Congress, is missing. It will be remembered that a large gold medal, given to Henry Clay by his admirers, mysteriously disappeared also.

The first locomotive used in New England is being repaired in the shop of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, in Augusta, Maine. It was called the Lion, but is now named the Brookline.

The *Mercury and Floridian* states that the orange trees on the banks of the St. Johns have not been as much injured by the frost as was at first apprehended. The leaf buds are making their appearance.

Columbus, Ga., has now three manufactories in operation—the "Eagle and Phenix," the "Columbus" and the "Steam Cotton Mills." The first has 9,000 spindles in operation, exclusive of the woolen, the second 2,500 and the last 2,000—total, 13,500 spindles.

The New York *Herald* gives this schedule of the property and effects of the Erie Railroad Company: Erie Railroad, main line, six old branch roads, one city railroad, two steamboat lines, one line of freight barges, one ferry, one opera-house, one French opera company, one ballet company, lot of old wardrobe and twelve lawsuits.

TENNESSEE RADICAL JUDGES.

The Effort to Impeach Houk for Drunkenness and Infidelity.

[From the Nashville Union and American, 21st.]

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Agee presented a petition from citizens of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, representing that they are favorable to the execution of the laws of the State, holding that the welfare of the State requires a sober and upright judiciary, charging that L. C. Houk, the Judge of that Circuit, is an habitual drunkard, and consequently unfit for the position, and calling for his removal either by impeachment or joint resolution. Judge Houk is also charged in the petition with being an infidel and lewd in his habits.

Mr. Cordell desired to present a memorial from the accused before the reading of the resolution which accompanied the petition.

After considerable discussion as to the proper course to pursue, the resolution was read as follows:

WHEREAS, A petition has been presented to this body signed by thirty-three citizens of the county of Campbell, including the entire grand jury of said court, empannelled at the Circuit Court of said county at its last term, charging L. C. Houk, the presiding Judge of said county, and assigned to hold the courts of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, with habitual drunkenness and drunkenness during the setting of his court, and with misconduct since he has been acting as a Judge, unfitting him for that station; and

WHEREAS, The misconduct alleged in said petition, if true, is of such a grave nature, when brought against a judicial officer of the State, that it justifies and demands an investigation by the House, to the end that if this body is satisfied of the charges, it may determine whether it will bring articles of impeachment against Judge Houk; therefore

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, That said petition be referred to a special committee, to be composed of seven members of this House, which committee shall investigate the alleged misconduct of Judge L. C. Houk, and shall be authorized to elect its own chairman, and at its discretion, may appoint a sub-committee to proceed to the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit and inquire into the matters alleged in said petition.

Be it further resolved, That said committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, and, if satisfied of the alleged misconduct, to report articles of impeachment or such action as the preliminary proof taken by said committee shall seem to warrant.

The memorial from Judge Houk was then read, in which he denies all the charges preferred against him, strongly intimating that the movement to oust him from the bench was prompted by mere political animosity and personal hatred, and reflects very severely on Mr. Agee, the member by whom the petition was presented.

The reflections in the memorial with regard to Mr. Agee's motives in presenting the petition gave rise to a rather warm discussion.

The Speaker suggested that the portion referring to Mr. Agee was out of order and should be struck out.

Mr. Welsh contended that Judge Houk had as much right to use rough language as those who unjustly accused him. He thought the affair was a dirty one at best, and reflected no credit on those by whom it was originated.

Mr. Agee insisted that he had no feeling in the matter whatever against Judge Houk, and that he had merely carried out the wishes of his constituents in presenting the petition, which was signed by some of the very best citizens of Campbell county.

Mr. Cordell finally withdrew Judge Houk's memorial for the purpose of striking out the objectionable portions, and the whole matter went over under the rules until to-day.

ANOTHER SCOLD FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.

He is "Anxious" and "Alarmed"—Reiterates His Lack of Confidence in Grant—And wants to know what is Become of the Constitutional Amendment.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard of Thursday.]

Where is the Constitutional amendment? Has Congress forgotten it, or is there an intent to balk the people's wish? This delay is alarming. By this time one house, at least, might have disposed of the question. With proper speed it might have been still further advanced—might have been already on its way to the State Legislatures. We see this dilatoriness with great anxiety. Other measures may, without any great harm, be postponed; but every hour's delay here is dangerous. The nation is floating further and further from that keen sense of the meaning of the war which alone gives us any good hope of reaping from that dread ordeal all it really produced for us. The friends of impartial liberty made a sad mistake if they let public attention wander to finance and other matters of industrial reconstruction until this is settled.

We know Mr. Sumner's opinion that the country may safely trust to a "Political Rights Bill," such as he offers. His judgment on any matter connected with this question is entitled to the profoundest respect. All men, capable of judging, will agree, of course, in what is trite and a mere truism, that his opinion on a question of constitutional laws is entitled to more consideration and is far more valuable than that of any other member of Congress, or than any decision we are likely to get for the next dozen years from the Supreme bench.

But while this is indisputably true, still we must remember that constitutional law in this country practically is, not what lawyers decide, but what the masses can be made to see and accept. No one will deny that, relative to such a bill as Mr. Sumner offers, there will inevitably be great difference of opinion. Many will hold that Congress has no authority to pass such a bill. No argument, no weight of authority will dispel such doubts. Hence, should we relax our demand for an amendment, the probability is that Mr. Sumner's bill would fail to get the two-thirds needed to carry it over the inevitable veto. Of course, we know what its fate would be if it ever reached the hands of our pliant time-server, the Chief Justice. Fortunately, once enacted, it does not seem possible that even his apostacy and morbid ambition could so far mislead him as to make him trample on all the precedents, and attempt to re-judge a decision of Congress on a political issue. Though, after last July, it is venturesome to say that any subserviency is beyond his capacity of baseness.

The difficulty, we believe, would be, that once let the people relax in their demand, and everything timid, everything reactionary, everything disloyal in Congress, would rally to aggravate constitutional scruples, and to pretend doubt till even Mr. Sumner's measure would be lost. We deem it wiser, therefore, to adhere to the present policy, staking all on the success of the amendment. Better be defeated on that than anything else. The popular soldier may cry "peace," but every sensible man knows there will be no peace till this race quarrel is taken out of the political arena. Chatham said "Thank God America has resisted." In the same mood we say "Thank Heaven there can be no prosperity, no profitable business, no easy times for labor and business men till the negro's rights are secured."

Mr. Sumner taught us years ago that "nothing is settled till it is settled right"—a noble and comforting maxim. No cuckoo words can bring peace. Only justice can be the mother of that blessed child. We have an extra trust in Mr. Grant's knowledge of the indispensable preliminaries to peace. The past has not taught us to look to soldiers for much statesmanship. Our American Shakspeare told us, twenty years ago, of the soldier—

> "Peace will not brook to have
> Her snowy pages turned rudely
> By crimson smutching hands."

The herd may forget this old wisdom. We still doubt the probability of gathering grapes from thorns. Hence we desire most earnestly to press on Congress the instant importance of this measure. And if General Grant's friends wish to show to the country, either his wisdom or his good inclinations, we exhort them to induce him to break this affected and, for one in his place, childish reticence, by a voice urging this measure; assuring him and them that it is not only as important as economy(!) but is itself the surest and greatest economy.

How thoroughly American (in the worst sense of the name, during our worst times) is an obstinate silence during two such eventful years as those just closed, broken at last only to cry out, "Oh! do save the money!" Patrick Henry's patriot crying, "Beef! Beef! Pay me for my beef!" in Washington's starving camp is the next best thing to it in history.

But nothing could give us sincerer delight than to have the President elect throw himself so energetically and successfully into this effort that we should be obliged to believe in him and take back all the doubts we have expressed in regard to him.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

LOVE AND VENGEANCE.

The Old Love and the New Husband—A Forsaken Lover Killed by His Darling's Husband.

A Most Extraordinary and Shocking Occurrence—The Wife's Story of a Life.

The telegraph has already mentioned a shocking affair that recently set all tongues in New Orleans busy. It was the killing by Louis Martin of Salvador Fernandez, a former lover of his wife. Before the war Fernandez and the lady were betrothed. He entered the army and was reported killed. After being mourned a long time, his place in her heart was supplanted by Louis Martin, to whom she was married before the close of the war. Last Wednesday night Fernandez and Martin met near the latter's residence. A fight ensued, and Fernandez fell dead. The tragedy has created an extraordinary sensation in New Orleans, and the subjoined statement by Mrs. Martin, the unfortunate cause, will be read with almost thrilling interest. It was elicited at the coroner's inquest:

STATEMENTS OF MME. CAMILLE MARTIN

"From the time I was eight years of age I knew Salvador Fernandez, and from that time we were raised up as children together. We were strongly attached at the commencement of the war, although I was then very young, and neither of us then dreamed of loving any one else.

"After the city was captured by the Federal army, Salvador ran the blockade and went to Havana. He subsequently succeeded in entering the Confederacy, and remained in the service until peace, as a Lieutenant.

"It was while he was thus absent that I heard that he had been killed in some battle; and, after giving away to the grief naturally suggested by his death, I thought myself absolved from the attachment which had previously existed between us.

"Subsequently accepted the hand of Mr. Louis Martin.

"The first time I saw Salvador was after the war, and at the time I was about embarking for Matamoras. My husband had already become established in business there, and I was going thither to rejoin him.

"Just as I was crossing the levee Salvador met me. It was the first time I had seen him for years; and he showed by his attitude and manner that he loved me as much as ever.

"I told him, when he asked me what I was about to do, that I was then on my way to Matamoras. He reproached me with having married during his absence, and begged me not to go. I explained to him that I thought he was dead. He said that in that case I ought not to have survived him, or that at least I ought not to have married any one else.

"Finding that I was about going to Mexico, he begged me not to sail in the Harrison—the vessel upon which my passage was already engaged—but to accept a cabin and berth upon a schooner belonging to himself or a near relation. He stated that in case I should be willing to travel in this way, that everything should be placed at my disposal, free of charge.

"I explained that I was under the protection of a relative, and that his proposal was simply impossible. I then bade him adieu—the vessel set sail, and I reached Matamoras in safety.

"After arriving there, I received a letter from Salvador telling me that he would soon rejoin me. I promptly wrote back word that he must do nothing of the sort; that the country was a miserable one, that I myself was weary with it, and that I would shortly return to the city. It was not a great while after that I did return.

"When I again saw him I was in conversation with a lady friend. Without paying any attention to her he passed between us, turning his back upon her. I remonstrated and pointed out his apparent rudeness to my friend. He gave as his excuse that he was so agitated and happy at seeing me that he had forgotten every one else.

"Some time after, on Mardi Gras night, we met at the ball given at the New Opera House."

[As to what occurred at this ball, it appears from the statements of third parties, that an adopted daughter of Mme. Lavielle had gone with Camille to the ball, and that in one of the loges occupied by Martin and his wife Salvador Fernandez had entered and paid marked attention to Mme. M. According to the statement of Mme. Camille Martin, Fernandez, in the course of a warm dispute, had been struck by Martin. Be this as it may, when the adopted daughter returned home she reported to Mme. Lavielle that she would never go to another ball with her daughter Camille again—that she was *extravagante*, too light-headed and had acted all the evening, at sight of Fernandez, as if out of her senses.]

The statement of Mme. Martin is now resumed:

"We subsequently met at the National Theater, and some difficulty again occurred between M. Martin and Fernandez. Salvador and I had gone to the supper-room together and drank a bottle of wine. M. Martin became incensed at this, and demanded an explanation. Salvador then stated that he had known me from a child; that he had always stood towards me as a sister—and that he would eat, speak and drink with me when he pleased. Something was then said about the parties descending to the banquette to settle the difficulty then and there. The matter, as near as recollected, ended at the interposition of friends.

"We never became really lovers until St. Joseph's night following. At that time I begged Salvador when we must to end our friendship—that he was really crazy, and acting like a madman, and would inevitably ruin us both. He refused. He said that he would love me as long as he had life, and both upon that occasion and afterwards declared that neither I nor himself should ever survive a separation. Indeed, more than one time he proposed that we should both take poison together, and abandon life in each other's company. He had many singularities in this respect, which I never could understand, and which made me wonder where he could have obtained them.

"After the ball last mentioned, he was never willing that I should go out unless in his company. He was continually telling me that he never went to any reception upon my account, and was unwilling that I should go where I was not attended, or certain of meeting him. When I went to the theater or any place of amusement, he always followed, and when I went out at night to visit at any private house, he also attended me. Upon such occasions I started from home with a child as an escort, and Salvador would always be certain to rejoin me.

"The principal trouble with him was his constant jealousy. He wished me to leave my husband, reside with some of my relations and friends, and obtain a divorce.

"About two months ago Salvador hearing that there was to be a wedding to which I was invited, and to which he was not, protested strongly against my attending. Among other arguments he used to induce me to remain away, he threatened to throw vitriol or some substance upon my dress just as I entered the house. Becoming out of patience at what he exacted, I told him I would go and amuse myself if I had to go there and dance in my petticoats. Subsequently, however, when the time came, I did not go, and so I remained away together with all of my family that would have gone with me.

"I saw Salvador almost every day; he was continually passing and repassing.

"The last time I ever met him was a few moments before his death. At that time I told him it was impossible for me to see him that evening and begged him to go away. He did so, but only went across the street to sit down upon the steps of a colored man's door. Why he did so I could not understand. While he was sitting there, my husband, who was expecting to collect some money from a negro that had been owing him, passed along and recognized Salvador. I did not see the difficulty, but I was subsequently told by my husband that he had stopped on seeing Salvador and asked him if his name was Fernandez. Salvador had then replied:

"'No—there's my name,' and had drawn and discharged a revolver at the same moment. From what had been told me, and what I knew of Fernandez's character, I believe that he had fired first.

"At the time that the disturbance actually took place, I had commenced undressing by the fire, and was taking off my shoes and stockings. When my attention was called to the difficulty, I never for a moment suspected who the parties were. I thought it was simply the discharge of a fire-cracker that I heard, and ran to the door.

"Subsequently Martin entered the house and embraced me—telling me that he had met Fernandez, and had killed him on my account. I lost my senses at the news and scarcely knew what I said."

One of the coroner's witnesses, Henry Leaumont, when off the stand stated that the remarks of Mme. Martin at the time were: "You have killed Minouche—I loved and lived for him, and will die for him," with similar exclamations suggested by grief.

"I did not at the time fully believe that Salvador was dead—I did not believe it until the next day when I had seen the papers and had spoken with Deputy Coroner Espinola. It was this fact which caused me to visit his house (where I was told that the body lay) at an early hour in the morning. It was this ignorance which caused me to subsequently ask the Deputy Coroner to tell me about Salvador—whether he was dead or alive.

"As for M. Martin, he never doubted, or showed that he doubted, of my love at any time during our marriage. On the very evening that the homicide had been committed, before leaving the house, I had told him of a dream that I had the night previous, in which I had fancied myself dead. At that time he had protested that such an event could not happen, or if it did, that his body should be cut into a coffin for my remains."

Something New About Gen. Grant and Impeachment.

C. E. Moss, a correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, writes to that paper some statements concerning the position of General Grant on the impeachment question, which are worthy of consideration, and are not calculated to give much comfort to the Radicals. Grant, it seems, defends the conservative Senators who opposed the revolutionists, and tells the latter plainly that their defeat alone saved the party in the late election. The following is the letter:

ST. LOUIS, MO., January 5, 1869.

"EDITOR STANDARD: In my letter to the *Standard*, dated May 29, 1868, I stated that it was reported that General Grant favored an acquittal of President Johnson after the vote upon the eleventh article, and Senator Ross claimed his vote was cast at the instance of General Grant. It was generally believed by those whose opportunities of knowing his views were most favorable, that although desiring the success of the measure at the time it received the sanction of the House of Representatives, he desired its defeat before the testimony in the case closed. Many Radical friends deemed such suspicions unfounded, and censured me for endeavoring to create a belief in their truthfulness. Since his election to the Presidency he has spoken freely of the matter, and admits that the facts were as suspected.

"A few days since one of the Representatives of Missouri called upon the President elect, and had a conversation respecting political matters. Among other topics, the subject of the Missouri Senatorial election was mentioned. General Grant asked what was the objection to Senator Henderson. The Representative answered, his vote on impeachment. General Grant replied, that ought not to hurt him. The Representative then asked him if he was not in favor of impeachment. He replied that he was when it was first voted for by the House of Representatives, but he soon became convinced that if it succeeded the Republican party would lose the election and could not carry more than five or six States—he was satisfied that the defeat of impeachment saved the Republican party in the recent election, and no Republican Senator voting against it ought to be injured with his constituents for such vote. He seemed much interested in the success of Mr. Henderson."

Carolina Rice in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30, 1868.

EDITORS PICAYUNE: Since the war in the United States we have seen little or nothing of this much-esteemed product in England, which seems to have become "conspicuous by its absence." A small lot, sent over here from New York, was submitted by public auction last week, and, with spirited bidding, was run up to forty shillings per cwt., or taking gold at 135, two hundred and forty dollars per ton! To the astonishment of everybody the bid was refused and the parcel held for forty-two shillings! At first sight these figures would seem to be unwarrantably high, but such really is not the case. Owing to the want of Carolina, our people have been getting educated into paying top prices for fine qualities, and thirty-five shillings has, for a long time past, been regularly paid for cleaned Java, which is not to be compared, either in color, grain, or as an edible, to the Carolina. Permanent high prices would, therefore, seem a certainty. The *Picayune* says that in Louisiana the crop exceeds that of the Carolinas by five thousand tierces. This is interesting, and it is to be hoped that the quality and condition may merit the same appreciation.

ALEX. S. MACRAE,
Oil and Produce Broker, Liverpool.

Massachusetts is getting frightened; a wild cat has appeared at North Wales.

News and Other Paragraphs.

A contemporary thinks that General Butler's financial speech is a "second powder-ship explosion."

The cooks of New York gave a ball on Friday evening, and at it prepared their own supper—a grand affair.

St. Paul, Minnesota, has an impeachment case. A State officer won't hand over a quantity of railroad bonds.

Chicago is said to be "flooded" with lager beer, so numerous are the saloons there for the sale of that beverage.

Commodore Tatnall, who commanded the Confederate "mosquito fleet," has returned to this country, and is in New York.

A mink kept in a show window in Troy, lately broke its leg, and after carefully examining the injury, proceeded to amputate the leg with its teeth.

An old negro man sold his crop of cotton at Huntsville, Alabama, the other day, receiving for it a bran new five hundred dollar bill, which he lost before night.

A bank in London has offered to loan ten millions of dollars to Lima, to be expended in public works in that city, the amount to be gradually funded within sixty years.

A Richmond paper says since Judge Underwood awarded a *habeas corpus* in the case of Peter Phillips, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, no minister of the Gospel has visited him.

One of the New Haven clergy recently received a letter desiring him to prepare a lecture for the writer, "for," said he, "I am an excellent extemporaneous speaker if I had my lecture written for me."

The first marriage certificate issued in Boston this year was to a negro who contemplated marriage for the sixth time. The would-be bride is a white woman, who enters upon the matrimonial voyage for the first time.

Messrs. Rhea, Smith & Co., of Nashville, announced in the papers the other morning that they had a thousand bushels of corn-cobs which the poor could have for fuel. By eleven o'clock there was not a cob left.

The town of Smithfield, North Carolina, was visited by a very destructive conflagration on Friday morning last, which entirely destroyed seven buildings, causing a great loss of property and distress. The total loss amounts to about $15,000.

Californians do not seem to appreciate velocipedes. One of them says: "How would a man who has felt his blood stirred by a ten-mile dash in a California saddle feel on finding himself trundling through the streets like a school boy? We would as soon think of riding a broom-handle or a rocking hobby horse."

The English authorities evidently seem bent on breaking up the prize ring. Two buffers were recently fined in London for engaging in a pugilistic encounter. Let us hope that this decision on the part of the guardians of the peace in England will have the desired effect, and that pugilism, so long a disgrace to the age, will be effectually suppressed.

The municipal elections in Spain have been favorable to the Republican party. They lost Madrid, but they have obtained large majorities in the Councils of twenty large cities, including Barcelona, Seville, Malaga, Toledo, Valladolid, Valencia, Saragossa and Cordova; small majorities in twelve other capitals; and had minorities in only nine.

The Corydon *Democrat* says that nearly all the bees in that vicinity have died, from some disease, which to the bee raisers is unknown. Mr. D. Grabill, who has a large number of hives, reports to us that he has lost all but two. Also, John T. Heth, Henry Heth and others, who raise them extensively, have lost nearly all.—*New Albany Ledger, 20th.*

The following United States Senators were elected last Tuesday: Missouri, Carl Schurz; Delaware, James A. Bayard to March 4, and Thomas A. Bayard, son of James A., six years; Maine, Hannibal Hamlin; Michigan, Hon. Z. Chandler; Wisconsin, M. H. Carpenter; Pennsylvania, Hon. John Scott; Minnesota, Alex. Ramsey; Massachusetts, Charles Sumner; New York, Reuben E. Fenton.

A warrant was issued by Justice Hart, yesterday, against a young white man, for having seduced from paths of virtue, rectitude and morality, a fair young female, whose friends discovered the fact, made the maiden confess, and then sought vengeance upon the seducer in the manner above mentioned. The accused gave bonds to appear and answer to the charge before court.—*Savannah News, 20th.*

The Ætna Live Stock Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., find their losses exceed their receipts, and will issue no more policies. They can not contend against nature and fraud at the same time, or, as they express it, no rate high enough to cover the "moral hazard" of this class of insurance can be obtained. Thus the final experiment of insuring live stock in the United States comes to an end.

The wharves of Savannah, according to the Savannah *Republican*, are crowded with shipping, and are alive with business activity. There is a forest of masts from the Ogeechee Canal to Willinck's ship-yard; foreign and American colors give variety to the scene; steamships, ships, barks, brigs and schooners lie in some places four deep, side by side. The work of discharging and loading goes on rapidly; merchants of all kinds crowd the wharves.

A small lad in Bath, Maine, the other day, was coasting down a steep road which crosses a railroad, when a freight train came along. He struggled hard to avoid what seemed to be certain death, but was carried forward with an irresistible momentum, which seemed to threaten certain death. While the bystanders held their breath in horror, expecting to see him cut to pieces, he shot across the track like an arrow, between the wheels of one of the cars, coming out safely on the lower side.

The peculiar construction of the Chinese language, by which a dozen different meanings may be expressed by so many different inflections of a sentence in one word, often throws the foreign missionaries in China into bewildering complications. An American missionary lately asked for a hammer, and had a shuttlecock brought to him. Another demanding a beefsteak, was supplied with three sheeptaisl. A third applied for some candy, and received a rusty old hatchet.

The manufacture of textile fabrics has acquired an extraordinary development in Europe, and the following gives the exact annual production of each country: England, $9,000,000; France, $6,000,000; Austria, $210,000,000; Russia, $128,000,000; Prussia, $161,000,000; Italy, $74,000,000; Belgium, $61,000,000; Switzerland, $54,000,000, and Spain, $29,000,000. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Portugal produce conjointly about the annual value of $2,400,000,000. France produces the annual value of $130,000,000 in silk, and exports $66,000,000, while England only manufactures for the value of $65,000,000 and exports but $7,000,000 in gold.

The Georgia *Constitutionalist* attacks the system of "worm" or common rail fencing as follows: "There are at least 500,000 miles of fencing in the State of Georgia. The number of rails required for a ten-rail fence for one mile is about 9,000, and for all the Georgia fences, 4,500,000,000. The value of these, taking into account the worth of the timber, the splitting, hauling, and putting up, is about $500 per mile—amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $25,000,000. The average duration of these fences is about seven years. The annual interest on the investment at twenty per cent., allowing thirteen per cent. for decay, is $5,000,000. The editor urges that herding stock would be cheaper than the use of fences.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

AN UNFAILING AND RAPID

Cure for Scrofula

IN ALL ITS FORMS.

Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Skin Diseases.

White Swelling, Falling of the Hair, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Ringworm, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, Etc., Etc., Etc.

As a Blood Purifier it stands unrivaled, and is indorsed by the most eminent Physicians of the country. A cure is guaranteed in every case where it is used according to directions.

READ the evidence of those who have been relieved by its use:

MR. E. WILDER:

I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and Sores all over my body, and for three years have been confined to my bed. All hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. I was expected to die at any time, but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw your "Sarsaparilla and Potash" recommended for Scrofula, and sent for it immediately, and from the third dose I felt relief. The sores have nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am fleshier than I ever was in my life, and feel better than I have for twenty years. I consider it the best medicine ever placed before the public. It is almost a miracle that I am alive.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.
Louisville, Ky.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a great many years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market sts., Louisville.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Dec. 23, 1867.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I have used your Sarsaparilla and Potash in many cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and various other diseases, in all of which I have effected a permanent cure. I use it constantly in my practice, and regard it as the best medicine that could be compounded.

Very truly yours,
J. A. THOMAS, M. D.

GRIFFIN, GA., Nov. 25, 1867.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Sir—I have suffered for seven years with pains and risings in my legs from impure blood, and have been entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla and Potash.

My wife has been in feeble health, and suffered very much from general debility; but since the use of two bottles of your Stomach Bitters she has much improved; and by continuing the use of them for a short time I am certain she will be entirely cured.

Respectfully, J. G. SEARS.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER:

Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a very serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years—and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with Scrofulous Ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skillful physicians, with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

MERCURIAL TAINT.

The only preparation that effectually eradicates the destructive effects of mercury, and that has ever been prescribed by regular physicians, is Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash. Any one who has ever taken mercury in any form whatever should not delay when, with the use of a few bottles of this invaluable medicine they can at once eradicate and purge all bad effects of mercury from the system.

EDWARD WILDER,

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

235 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. WELLS,

(FORMERLY OF MEMPHIS,)

—WITH—

WELD, KNEELAND & ANDREWS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DRY GOODS

SILKS, SHAWLS AND LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

501 Broadway and 56 Mercer St.,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK,

NEW YORK.
ja1

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

WINTER GOODS!

CLOSING SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

THIS WEEK

MENKEN BROTHERS

—OFFER—

AT LESS THAN COST

—A LARGE LINE OF—

Flannels,
Blankets,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks and
Furs.

These Goods will be Sold Regardless of Cost.

MENKEN BROTHERS
ja19

RECENT ARRIVALS.

New Dress Goods,
Cotton Yarns,
Osnaburgs and Sheetings,
Heavy Cotton Plaids,
Blankets and Linseys,
Jeans and Tweeds,
Hosiery and Notions,
Shawls and Cloaks,
Beautiful Prints,

And many other nice things, which we will sell FOR CASH as low as anybody.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
299 Main Street,
dec13 Next door North Peabody Hotel.

J. W. DICKSON,

(Late with MENKEN BROS.)

—NOW WITH—

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

332 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Our Wholesale Department is Complete.
ja9

SPECIAL.

TO CASH BUYERS.

We are now opening the Prettiest Line

PRINTS, PANTS STUFF

Hosiery, Notions, Etc.,

To be found in this section of country.

BOUGHT during the recent Holidays' Panic in New York, we CAN AND WILL sell them low to MEN WHO PAY for their Goods.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,

299 Main Street,

ja17 Next Door North Peabody Hotel.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPRING

FURNISHING GOODS

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

58 White St., New York,

WILL BE READY THIS MONTH WITH THEIR SPRING STYLES, CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLES IN PARAGON SHIRTS

—AND—

PATENT PANTALOON DRAWERS.

Fresh Goods and Original Styles of Neck Wear. In SUSPENDERS, a large variety of New Styles, with our PATENT LEVER BUCKLE.

LAPORTE'S KID GLOVES,

In the RICOCHET CUT and SEAMLESS CUT, NEW SPRING COLORS. ja21

DALTON & PRICE, Book and Job Printers, No. 9 Jefferson street, Memphis.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Late of Sherman & Taylor. — JOHN J. WELLER. — JACOB WELLER, Memphis, Tennessee.

—WITH—

TAYLOR & WELLER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FLOUR, BUTTER, MESS PORK, BACON, PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, Etc.

No. 186 Front Street, (old stand of Sherman & Taylor,) Memphis, Tenn.

LIBERAL ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Personal attention given to all business entrusted to us, and Returns Promptly made. nov1

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

W. P. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 11 Monroe Street, Cooper Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Meal, Hominy, Grits, Onions, Apples, Potatoes, Beans, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Salt, Etc., Etc.

Particular attention paid to filling orders.

Having associated with me in business Mr. F. M. MONROE, the firm will hereafter be known as W. P. WRIGHT & CO. Said change to date from November 2, 1868.
ja1 W. P. WRIGHT.

S. B. WILLIAMSON. N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.

OUR stock of Groceries, Provisions and Plantation Supplies is at all times large and well assorted, and our prices as low as any house in the city.

Orders for Supplies will receive prompt personal attention. We solicit consignments of Cotton; and in the handling of same, promise faithful attention to the interest of our customers, and prompt returns.

Consignments by river and in store insured, unless instructed to the contrary. ja17

J. T. FARGASON. C. C. CLAY.

J. R. TALBERT,

OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH

FARGASON & CLAY,

(Successors to Fargason, Cordes & Co.)

Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 330 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Cash Advances made on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sep3

JOHN S. DANCY, Tarboro, North Carolina.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
T. B. HYMAN, late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 47 Wide Water Street,

(Rear of Custom House,) NORFOLK, VA.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENCES—M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad; W. C. McClure, Cashier Savings Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. Malone, Memphis.

Cotton sold in Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. dec18

JOHN McLENNAN & CO.,

(Successors to Ashe, McLennan & Co.)

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

280 Front Street, Memphis Tenn.
ja12

DASHIELL & HILLIARD,

COTTON FACTORS,

No. 296 Front Street,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.
ja12

J. M. PATRICK. E. M. PATRICK.

J. M. PATRICK & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

(Next to Commercial Hotel, upstairs.)

PROMPT attention paid to all business entrusted to us, and special attention given to filling cash orders for any description of merchandise. ja12d&w

J. W. DICKINSON, DR. B. F. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)

Cotton Factors, General Commission and Produce Merchants,

No. 210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

WE have a warehouse of our own in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commission charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed.

Liberal Advances made on consignments. aug14

Samuel J. Harrison,

COMMISSION,

STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKER

43 Broad Street, New York.

MEMBER of New York Stock and Gold Exchange. Southern Securities bought and sold on commission, either on the Board or in the open market.

Refer to Colonel Robert C. Gist, Memphis. ja19

GROCERIES.

D. B. FORSTER, late with A. J. White & Co.
CHARLES W. KEALHOFER, formerly with Cossitt, Hill & Co.
THOMAS DAY, late of steamer Mollie Hambleton.

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,

GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

209 Main Street,

Four Doors North of Adams, MEMPHIS.
ja12

LUMBER DEALERS.

B. K. PLAIN,

DEALER IN LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, DOORS,

SASH GLASS AND BLINDS,

Corner Gayoso and Second Streets,

ja12 MEMPHIS, TENN.

INSURANCE.

WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND

LIFE INSURANCE COMP'NY

Under the patronage of the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Of America.

CAPITAL : : : $1,000,000

ISSUES Policies on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance at rates as low as any first-class company. No restriction on travel or residence, nor extra charge on account of locality. Policy holders participate in the profits.

Principal Office at Nashville.

E. D. FARNSWORTH, President.

T. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

B. BINGHAM, Agent,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

OFFICE—ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Memphis References.

Risk & Johnson, T F Mackall,
O F Prescott, W S Bruce & Co,
H D Connell, D C Trader,
J P Prescott, George Robertson,
Mitchell, Hoffman & Co. ja29

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE

MERCHANTS'

INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital, - - - $200,000

Office—No. 19 Madison St.,

Memphis, - - - - - Tennessee.

DIRECTORS.

E. McDAVITT, M. E. COCHRAN,
F. W. SMITH, R. J. MORGAN,
J. T. FARGASON, NAPOLEON HILL,
W. A. GOODWYN, JOHN T. STRATTON,
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E. McDAVITT, - - - - - President
F. W. SMITH, - - - - Vice-President
R. A. PARKER, - - - - - Secretary

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Allison Bros., W. H. Andrews, M. A. Allen, Benj. Babb, M. L. Bacon, C. C. Bill, W. H. Bridges, D. W. Bowman, W. S. Bruce & Co., P. H. Bryson, S. J. Camp, F. M. Cash, C. C. Clay, C. F. Chamberlin, W. H. Cherry, M E Cochran, G A Cochran, C Curtis, F S Davis, J S Day, DeSoto Bank, Dillard, Pinson & Co, H Dow, W J P Doyle, S H Dunscomb, Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co, W M Farrington, J T Fargason, J F Frank & Co, R D Frayser, J W Fowler, N Ford & Co, W C Foster, W A Gage, M Gavin, W B Greenlaw, G. W. Gilmore, Chas. Gilmore, C. W. Goyer, W. A. Goodwyn, R. D. Goodlett, W. H. Goodlett & Co., Dr. D. Gober, John Gunn, D. P. Hadden, & Co., A. L. Harris, Wm. F. Hardin, A. Hatchett, J. P. Hill & Co., Napoleon Hill, J C Holst & Co., H B Howell, Howell, Wood & Co, J P Hoffman, W Y C Humes, J F Jett, R S Jones, M P Jarnagin, John Johnson, C Kortrecht, John B Leech, G H Leguere, E H Leidy, T F Mackall, M H Martin, E Marshall, Mansfield & Higbee, E McDavitt, J H McDavitt, I B Mercer, Geo Mitchell, R J Morgan, Thos. Moffatt, Jesse Moore, A. J. Murray, C. P. Norris, J. L. Norton, J. Overton, Jr., H. Owen, H. A. Partee, Partee & Harbert, J. J. Powers, W. P. Proudfit, W. G. Rainey, R. P. Reed, E. V. Rick, L. R. Richards, Isidor Rosenbach, M J Rossel, J T Stratton, J T Swayne, J & J Steele & Co, W H Stephens, F W Smith, J A Taylor, A Vaccaro, C C Ward, S M Ward, R D Ward, Geo W Wible, M J Wicks, W A Williamson, S W Wilkins, James M Williamson. ja16

INSURE

—WITH—

CROOK

Agency Established 1857.

None but Reliable and Prompt Paying Companies Represented.

All Losses Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.

Rooms, 279 1-2 Main Street.
nov19

The Mississippi Valley

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF MEMPHIS.

Capital, - $300,000

Office—First National Bank.

OFFICERS.

C. P. NORRIS, President; J. J. MURPHY, Vice-President; J. R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

F. S. Davis, J. W. Jefferson,
J. J. Murphy, F. W. Smith,
N. Corouna, Napoleon Hill,
C. F. Smith, C. C. Partee,
B. Lowenstein, W. R. Moore,
J. S. Menken, W. B. Eiseman,
T. F. Mackall, Thomas R. Smith,
R. C. Gist, L. M. Wolcott,
S. M. Gates, Thomas Fisher,
W. W. Schoolfield, A. Seessel.
dec30

BANKS.

S. H. TOBEY, President. — E. C. KIRK, Cashier.

CITY BANK,

—LATE—

Memphis City Savings Institution,

Corner Jefferson and Front Streets,

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING and Brokerage Business.

DEPOSITS IN COIN OR CURRENCY received subject to Check, as in all regular Banks.

INTEREST PAID ONLY ON TIME DEPOSITS.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON APPROVED Collaterals.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OR Sale of Stocks, Bonds or Gold promptly executed at the New York Boards on Liberal Commission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE Purchase and Sale of SOUTHERN and MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS in the United States and Canada.
ja1

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

—AND—

Financial Agent of the United States

And State of Tennessee.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - - - President
C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Vice-President
T. W. JOHNSTON, - - - Assistant Cashier
dec27

SPECIAL NOTICES.

C[illegible]—NO CURE, NO PAY.—PORTER'S JUNIPER TAR [illegible] warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma and Lung diseases, or the Price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the remaining quantity and get your money back. D. P. [illegible], 281 Main street, Agent. Price [illegible]. Not allowed to send by mail. je4

WANTS.

WANTED—To rent on shares, a Farm in Arkansas, in the range of Mound City, and under good cultivation and improvement and close to river. Apply at No. 21 Gayoso street. Good references given. ja22

WANTED—A WET NURSE; white or colored. Apply at this office. ja16

WANTED—To exchange valuable property in New Albany, Indiana, for city property in Memphis. For further information address D., Avalanche office. ja16

WANTED—A good Violinist. Apply for particulars at 316½ Main street. ja15 E. L.

WANTED—By a lady, who is an experienced teacher of music and the English branches, a situation, either in a family or seminary, in or near Memphis. References of qualifications given, if required. Please address "Teacher," Avalanche Office, Memphis, Tenn. ja9

WANTED—TO BORROW FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, on well improved and unincumbered real estate, situated in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. For further particulars inquire at this office. ja7

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a wholesale and retail Grocery, by a young man of steady habits, well acquainted in both the county and city, and good business qualifications. Can influence a very good trade. Apply at the office of the Commercial Hotel, Memphis. ja7

PRIVATE TUTOR—A gentleman who has educated the sons of families of distinction in the South, desires to find a position of Private Tutor, either in the city or on a plantation. He can instruct in French, Italian, Spanish and German. Address, Private Tutor, Postoffice, Memphis. ja5

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two hundred well-broke Mules can be had at low prices by immediate application to J. A. FORREST, 88 Jefferson street. ja19

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Engine House on Poplar street, between Main and Second. Apply to William H. Bridges, City Treasurer. ja10 JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

FOR SALE—One of the finest Plantations in the Mississippi Bottom, situated fifty miles below Memphis, in Arkansas, two miles from Bledsoe's Landing, containing twenty-two hundred acres, with four hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling and all necessary outhouses, frame quarters for fifty hands, good gin and mill, stables and cribs, together with all the mules, stock and tools. There are now thirty or forty good hands on the place that can be had by the purchaser. A great bargain can be had by early application on the premises, or of PRICE & TERRY, commission merchants, No. 15 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.
ja7 A. O. HODGES.

LOST.

LOST—A RUBBER BRACELET, traced with gold. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at the Avalanche office. ja22

LOST—On Monday night, a peculiarly made heavy GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON, with enameled bar across the face, and set with a single pearl. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at this office. ja22

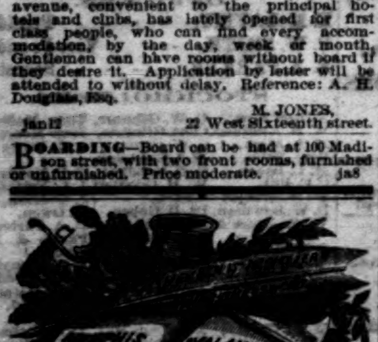
STOLEN OR STRAYED.

STRAYED—On Saturday, 9th instant, a black Setter DOG, wearing a steel chain collar; small white spot on breast; answers to the name of "Shot." A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to his recovery or for his delivery to
R. A. MOON, 252 Front street,
jan12 Or W. S. W. MONTGOMERY.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Often persons visiting New York, from the South, would prefer a PRIVATE HOUSE to a hotel, if they knew where to find it. No. 22 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, convenient to the principal hotels and clubs, has lately opened for first class people, who can find every accommodation, by the day, week or month. Gentlemen can have rooms without board if they desire it. Application by letter will be attended to without delay. Reference: A. H. Douglass, Esq.
M. JONES,
jan12 22 West Sixteenth street.

BOARDING—Board can be had at 100 Madison street, with two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Price moderate. ja8



SATURDAY, : : : : January 23, 1869

THE AVALANCHE was the first Southern paper that boldly espoused the cause of universal suffrage. It is, therefore, with pride and self-congratulation, that we witness the cordiality with which this doctrine has been embraced by the Southern people. Several months since we expressed the opinion that universal suffrage was the panacea to cure the political ills of the day; and we are rejoiced to see and know that a permanent national peace, unity and prosperity will ultimately come through this instrumentality. The *National Intelligencer* at Washington is ably advocating the doctrine of universal suffrage, and the committee sent to Washington express the hope that all difficulties can be settled on the basis of a general enfranchisement without regard to race or color. The editor of the Richmond *Whig*, in a recent letter from Washington, says:

"I have not heard of a solitary Democratic member of either House of Congress who disapproves of the movement on the ground of its acceptance of negro suffrage. On the contrary, such gentlemen as Senators Hendricks, of Indiana, and Davis, of Kentucky, and such Representatives as Beck and Brooks and others of their stamp, are in perfect accord and sympathy with the committee, and are doing all they can to promote its success. However much Western and Northern Democrats are opposed to negro suffrage in their own States, they acknowledge that we in Virginia are engaged in a life and death struggle, and that we cannot afford to stand upon punctilious sentimentalism and abstractions, but must fall into the current, take the best terms that we can get, put ourselves in practical relations with the Government, and then endeavor to work out our redemption. They say that if the property and intelligence of the State of Virginia cannot control the negro vote, then the whites will deserve to be subject to negro domination. I may say in addition that it is almost universally felt that the battle of universal suffrage has been fought and won by the advocates of that doctrine, and that ere long it will prevail in every State in the Union. Among the gentlemen not on the committee, who have rendered important assistance to them, and have contributed greatly to their success, may be mentioned Hon. D. C. Dejarnette, Colonel Gilbert C. Walker, of Norfolk, Hon. Fayette McMullen, Hon. George W. Bolling, Hon. Robert Ridgeway, L. Q. Washington (of the *National Intelligencer*), and R. H. Austin, Esq., a Virginian by birth, but long a resident of another State."

Since the AVALANCHE has been so bitterly denounced for its advanced views by many who are now pressing and advocating the same policy, it is with great pleasure we republish the above extract. We are rejoiced to know that such Democrats as HENDRICKS, of Indiana, DAVIS, of Kentucky, and BROOKS, of New York, have advised the Southern people to accept universal suffrage, and thus "put ourselves in practical relations with the Government, and then endeavor to work out our own redemption." The Southern people must look to their own interests and not to the desires of the Northern Democrats. Our friends in the North are powerless for good. They can afford us no relief, bring no deliverance, and if universal suffrage will give peace to the South, we should accept it, as advised by Senator HENDRICKS, without reference to the peculiar views of any party North upon this subject. Mr. MOSELY, in his letter to the Richmond *Whig*, also says that the prospect of admitting Virginia under the doctrine of universal suffrage HAS CAUSED VIRGINIA STOCKS TO GO UP FROM FIFTY-SIX TO SIXTY-TWO CENTS, and that Mississippi and Texas will soon be admitted upon the same basis. What the South wants above and beyond all other things is peace, universal peace among blacks and whites, between all citizens, and this priceless boon will never come without universal suffrage. Thank GOD it is rapidly coming. When it does come, then we will have no political Pariahs in the land of their birth. Then will strife and discord be hushed. Then will our people be emulous, not as to who can cherish and express the greater amount of hate and abuse, but in a generous and exalted rivalry in those nobler qualities which will redound to the peace, prosperity and happiness of a common country.

AS AN evidence of the shamelessness of Radicalism we have only to refer to the following extract, which we find in the Philadelphia *Press*, one of JOHN W. FORNEY'S papers:

When I reflect how nobly such Confederates as Roger A. Pryor, General Longstreet and W. W. Boyce have borne themselves since they were made the objects of the generosity of their conquerors, I do not doubt that any one who applies for amnesty in the spirit of Judge Crossland will be equally tenacious of his honor. We owe much to our Union friends in the South—I had almost said everything; but even in their interest it is the wisest statesmanship to show every disposition to forgive their enemies, whenever that can be done without imperilling guaranteed rights.

There is no better way to build up the Republican party in the South than by adding to its members from the best material of the native white population. I believe there are thousands of these men ready to join that party if the opportunity is presented. Nobody proposes to maintain an organization on the basis of disfranchising any class forever. We could not do it if we would. We ought not if we could.

Let us, then, whenever a Southern man who participated in the rebellion comes forward in the spirit of Judge Crossland and General Longstreet, meet him at least half way; and when his friends see that he is welcomed back to the old fireside by the Republicans, they will not only follow his example, but the Republicans of the South gain strength by the fidelity with which he observes his promise.

Was there ever a more disgraceful proposition? According to this infamous doctrine, it makes no difference how much a man has rebelled against the Government so he is not now a rebel against the Radical party. The rebel who is too true and noble to betray himself and his friends who suffered in the "Lost Cause" is to be pursued and hunted down. But the apostate who turns his back upon his friends in misfortune is to be greeted with a warm heart and cordial hands! So it seems "rebels" and "traitors" are patriots and national lovers of their country the moment they join the Radical party; but are still to be regarded as "rebels" and "traitors" so long as they cling to the Constitution and the principles of equality and justice. Listen at the infamy and hypocrisy of the above soft solder. "PRYOR and BOYCE must be made the objects of the generosity of their conquerers" because, forsooth, they have sold themselves and their cause to Radicalism. But LEE and DAVIS and the gallant spirits who followed their star in prosperity and adversity, are to be ostracised; because they still love principles, will not trample upon the graves of their dead heroes, spit upon the Constitution and embrace Radicalism, are still to be dubbed traitors. Well, we know not nor care not how others may act, but we would rather perish with such rebels as ROBERT E. LEE, such traitors as STONEWALL JACKSON, than prosper with such cowards as ROGER A. PRYOR and such scoundrels as JOHN W. FORNEY.

The Memphis AVALANCHE said the other day that "Tennessee will not submit like Arkansas." For this Mr. Poston, of the House of Representatives, wants the Legislature to request Governor Brownlow "immediately to take such steps as will enforce" the sedition law in this case. The timid Representative ought to request the sending down of a regiment of troops to watch the editor of the AVALANCHE.—*Nashville Union and American.*

We are not solicitous for a body-guard, having been brought up in a Democratic school and taught an aversion to lictors and pretorian minions. They had better be kept for "the timid Representatives," who, from the intimation of our Nashville cotemporary, much need the presence of "a troop of fifty chosen men." It is surmised that the blustering "Preamble and Resolutions" did not originate with him, but were "cut and dried" here, and forwarded to the capital by the *interjection* that flourished about the time the boundaries of the city were enlarged, and was so delighted with his smartness in turning the flank of the AVALANCHE by misrepresentation and calumny, he immediately dispatched his version of the story to illuminate the benighted minds, or what pass for such, of the Legislature. The citizens of Memphis are under obligations to him, and we in particular, for his wondrous condescension, in putting himself to so much trouble. But, *pshaw!* we have said enough about a thing so trivial.

CUMBACK has a hard time, notwithstanding the caucus nomination, to force himself into the United States Senate from Indiana. On the first ballot he had sixty-eight votes, it requiring seventy-five to elect. On the second ballot he had sixty-seven votes, and on the third ballot he lost another vote. The Radical papers of the better class regard him as having incurred a stigma in his dickering that "all great Neptune's waters cannot wash out." One of them says in regard to his "simple piece of mild corruption," connecting it with the Senatorship: "We cannot give it to him without compromising our own honor." Another says: "We would not judge harshly; but it seems to us, that to send a man to the United States Senate with the shadow of such public imputations, and the censure of his own Senate pending over him, would be humiliating to the State and the Senator thus elected." Another, that "this is not a contest between Judge HUGHES and WILL CUMBACK, but between morality and immorality." These are the indications that *come back* to the Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, and stand in his way to the United States Senate. But might not the reason of the grave-digger for sending HAMLET to England apply in this case?

YESTERDAY'S *Ledger* announced a dissolution of partnership in its proprietorship, Colonel F. A. TYLER having disposed of his interest to Mr. E. WHITMORE, one of his late partners. The firm will remain as before, "WHITMORE & Co.," composed of Messrs. E. WHITMORE and J. J. DUBOSE. Colonel TYLER'S course as chief-editor of the *Ledger* has been most commendable in every way. His editorials have been marked by ability, research and vigor. In private life the high-toned, genial gentleman, the same qualities have shone conspicuously in his writings. We chronicle his departure from journalism with no little regret, and trust he will soon re-enter its ranks. Meanwhile both remaining and retiring partners have our best wishes for prosperity.

North Alabama News.

A man was taken from the jail at Bellefonte last week, by parties unknown. No one knows what become of him.

A son of Mrs. Phillips, living near Bellefonte, was crushed to death by the wheels of a gin, on Tuesday morning last. He was about twelve years of age.

Two soldiers, under confinement for desertion, escaped from the post guard-house on Tuesday night. They fled to the mountain, and yesterday it was reported they had broken into the house of a citizen on the mountain, but what damage done was not stated.—*Huntsville Independent, 21st.*

The Huntsville *Independent* learns that hydrophobia had broken out among the hogs of Mr. John Laughinhouse's place, five miles from town. He had to kill a fine sow, which had become furious with the disease. He also killed two of his dogs that had violent fits of rabies, from which the hogs had been infected.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A New Military Bill—Grant and Retrenchment—The Virginia Question—Steamboat Interests—Indian Affairs—National Banking Law.

Special (20th) to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The President to-day settled the Missouri Marshalship, so far as he is concerned, by nominating to the Senate Morgan L. Smith. In Executive session, he was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The prospect for his confirmation is good, provided the Senate decide to take action on any more of the President's nominations.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a military bill, the virtual effect of which is to make Meade and Sherman Lieutenant Generals; Hancock and Halleck senior Major Generals, and removing Major Generals, and abolishing the class of Brigadier Generals. It was rumored around the capitol that General Grant favored the bill. It was duly referred.

In conversation to-day with the New Yorkers, General Grant again expressed himself in favor of vigorous retrenchment in the public expenditures and his opposition to granting any more subsidies to the Pacific Railroad at present. One line was enough in the condition of the public debt, and he believed that our legislation should be directed to financial matters. He talked freely on this and other matters.

The House Postal Committee resumed to-day the consideration of the Government Postal Telegraph Bill, and Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Company made an argument in opposition to the bill. He insisted that it proposed legislation which would destroy vested rights; and maintained that the profits of the existing companies were not so great as represented. The argument will last several days.

The examination of Governor Wells, of Virginia, was the feature in the Reconstruction Committee to-day. He decidedly opposed removing political disabilities from ex-rebels, and insists that Congress must keep the power in Radical hands, and that keeping these persons disfranchised is the only mode to accomplish that result. In his opinion, to adopt the conservative views urged by native Virginians, and favored by General Grant and many Senators, is to remand Virginia to the rebels, as he terms them. The committee reported a bill to-day, which the House afterwards passed, to relieve a number of Southern men from disabilities. They all, however, now act with the Radicals. The leading Conservative Virginians now here in the interest of that State, express themselves pleased with General Grant for his conservative ideas. They consider that his influence in their behalf will conduct their mission to success. Several prominent Senators are also named as valuable friends to this movement.

One of these Virginians to-day said he wished General Grant had the settlement of the troubles, as he was willing to confide the trust to him.

In the Court of Claims, to-day, in certain cotton cases, the Special Commissioner of the Treasury Department objected to the introduction of the testimony of parties who sold as well as bought cotton during the war, when such testimony is offered to prove ownership at the time of seizure, by Samuel Draper and other agents of the Treasury. In some of their cases proof of sale and purchase by buyer and seller is the only proof of ownership they can produce. If sustained, about $4,000,000 would be ruled out.

Special (20th) to the Concinnati Cimmercial.]

The President's interesting son-in-law, Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, was to-day excused from further committee duty, on account of delicate health.

It appears, by a communication from the Secretary of War, that the War Department has paid, since April 2, 1866, for the use of all property in the late rebel States. The amount paid for Libby Prison to date is something over three thousand dollars.

The steamboat interests on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers have again sent a delegation here to procure the passage by Congress of a law compelling railroad companies to construct bridges to be hereafter built on navigable Western waters, with one unbroken span of at least four hundred feet. The delegation, it is said, favor the report of the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, made last session, but if the principles of that report cannot be carried out, then they are in favor of a bill introduced by Mr. Drake, on Monday, embracing only the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. It is the opinion of the members of the Senate Committee that the long span will be approved by Congress, and that Mr. Drake's bill will pass.

The question of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, with the view of making it a separate department, was discussed to-day by the Senate Indian Committee. It was finally agreed that the chairman should propose a bill taking the Indian Bureau out of the Interior and making it a separate bureau, like the Agricultural Department. It was further agreed that there should be two general superintendents, one on the Pacific slope, and the other on the Atlantic slope, whose duty it shall be to have charge of all the other Indian agents, visiting the same, and examining into all the affairs of the Indian Department in their respective districts, and to correct all abuses, etc. It was also agreed that, whenever any one of the tribes become involved in war with the Government, said tribes should be handed over to this department, to be dealt with by the military authorities, and, as soon as hostilities cease, the tribe to be handed over again to the Indian Bureau.

The Senate Committee on Finance has had under discussion for two days the amendments which have been offered in the Senate to the National Banking Law. The Controller of the Currency, in his report, recommended that Congress should so amend the law as to make it unlawful for officers of National Banks to certify as good any check, draft or note, or to issue any certificate of deposit, or other evidence of debt, unless at the time of such certification the whole amount so stated is in actual keeping of the bank, and payable by the bank on demand. The committee, after a careful and full examination into the matter, have decided to report against this recommendation. They will, however, report other amendments to the National Banking Law, which are regarded as necessary, in order that the present banking system may be more thoroughly perfected. They will probably report an amendment against all owing the banks to receive interests on deposits made by other banks. It is probable that they will extend the capital of the National Bank from its present limit of $300,000,000 to $320,000,000, to be issued only to banking associations organized in States and Territories having a less circulation than five dollars per each individual, so as to equalize the same in proportion to the population.

Special (20th) to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

A large number of pension bills were worked though by Mullins, of Tennessee, who made several of his extravagant and characteristic speeches, and kept the House in a roar of laughter for nearly an hour.

The Committee on Elections will to-morrow take up the case from Louisiana involving the rights of Mr. Menard, the member elect. It is the most knotty and complicated case ever presented to Congress. Menard has no show whatever for the seat, and it is likely that a new election will be ordered.

Generals Gillem and R. S. Buchanan have finally got the two vacant Brigadierships in the regular army, so far as the President is concerned. Neither stands any dreadful chance of being confirmed.

Mississippi News.

Claiborne county has shipped 6,226 bales of cotton from Grand Gulf and Bruinsburg. Three hundred and nine bales have been shipped via Rodney, besides the amount which came to Vicksburg over Hankerson's and Regan's ferries.

The Meridian *Mercury* has a report that a man named George Wood was recently assassinated on the road below Jackson Court-house in this State, by having his body riddled with buckshot and his throat cut from ear to ear. The report is, he was found dead in the road.

It will tax credulity when we state what we are assured by persons in Washington, is the truth, that Eggleston, who took his chances for Governor of Mississippi before the voters organized under the law of a Republican Congress, and was defeated by nearly ten thousand majority before these chosen suffragans of his own, according to the official record as testified by General Gillem and his sworn officers, is now in that city lobbying to secure the passage of a law overruling the popular decision and beseeching his installation into that office in spite of all this.—*Clarion, 20th.*

Arkansas News.

The Camden Daily *Bulletin* has been enlarged.

Hamburg has three schools in successful operation.

A Mr. Brewster was recently murdered in his own stable, on the Pine Bluff road, twenty-six miles from Monticello. A negro was arrested and lodged in jail for the crime.

Lieutenant Colonel Lockhart, with fifty militia, has established headquarters at Monticello, Drew county, and assumed command of the Southeastern Department.

The young man who murdered an old man by the name of Word, in Arkansas county, last spring, gave himself up to the officers of the law a few days ago, and was brought to this place on Saturday last, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of obtaining bail, which he failed to do, and was remanded to jail here to await his trial.—*Pine Bluff Republican, 16th.*

General Butler having said "coined gold has ever been the handmaid of despotism," a Boston editor has the temerity to say, "Well, we will take the maid and let old despotism run."

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

The Peace Union and Punishment—The Reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—At the session of the American branch of the Universal Peace Union to-day a resolution was passed that all ideas of punishment should be done away with as being at war with the laws of love.

The President stated that Hester Vaughan would not be executed, but would be sent home to England.

The Tobacco Convention has appointed an Executive Committee to present to Congress their views upon the taxes on tobacco.

The Reconstruction Committee held a meeting this morning, which was addressed by Colonel P. Baldwin, of Virginia, on the subject of the restoration of that State and in advocacy of the views presented by the Virginia Committee of Seven.

The following persons were nominated to the Senate to-day: James J. Stewart, of Missouri, as Minister at Constantinople; S. Waters, of Tennessee, as Minister resident at Ecuador.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were engaged to-day in the consideration of important questions, including that involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act.

NEW YORK.

Internal Revenue Verdict—Mr. Seward to take a Tour—The Hibernia Disaster—Counterfeiters Arrested—Later from Rio Janeiro.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The jury, in the case of Blaisdell, Eckle and McLaren, who have been on trial in the United States Circuit Court, for the past few days, on the charge of defrauding the Internal Revenue, this evening rendered a verdict of guilty, and the persons were remanded for sentence.

The *Times* reports that Mr. Seward has lately been arranging his affairs for an extended tour of travel, which he proposes to begin on the expiration of his office. The journey will be across the continent to California, and thence through the republics of South America.

The brig Hannibal, from Boston, which has arrived at Liverpool, reports that she spoke the bark America, from Bremen for Boston, with thirty-eight of the shipwrecked crew and passengers of the Hibernia.

Seven Italian counterfeiters were arrested to-day, on Day street, and $25,000 in counterfeit greenback currency and fifty-cent stamps, etc., were found on the premises, including $2,000, in $2 bills, on the Rhode Island National Bank.

The steamer South America brings Rio Janeire dates to the 23d of December.

The *Times* says that on the 5th ultimo Caxias performed a flank movement by which he threw a force of 20,000 allies above Vietelle, and the battle near Augustina ensued, which resulted in driving the Paraguayans out of their works, who were defending that place, and large captures. The allies also suffered severely, but operations were immediately continued, and the attack on Vietella was made on the 11th, and the Paraguayans were again routed, and only 200 men escaped. The capture of war material was large. The allies then occupied Vietella, and their fleet is reported on its way to Ascension.

The *Herald's* Havana special, of yesterday, says the revolutionary leaders having decided to move west, deceived Count Valmezada by opposing his march with a small force while their main body commenced to move towards that city. It is reported that the Government has received a dispatch stating that the rebel General Quezada, with a large force, has arived in the vicinity of Villa Clara, and steamers have been engaged to bring back the forces of Count Valmezada.

ATLANTA.

The Defeat of a Contract Bill—Negro Jurors.

ATLANTA, GA., January 22.—In the House to-day the bill depriving the State courts of the power to enforce contracts made or implied prior to June, 1868, except in a suit against trustees or vendors in possession of the property, also, except in cases of minors, suits against corporations and suits for wages, was defeated.

A resolution that negroes are entitled to serve as jurors, whenever such persons are upright and intelligent, and no distinction should be made against persons on account of race or color, was voted down.

A bill was introduced to submit the elegibility of the negro to office, to the Supreme Court of the State, and requiring a decision within ten days after the passage of this bill; and in case of a refusal by the court to give a decision, it shall submit a reason in writing.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 22.—The Conference has selected M. Walewski to convey the protocol to Athens, and he has been instructed to wait five days for the answer of the Greek Government.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, January 22.—Leopold Ferdinand, Prince Royal of Belgium, died yesterday, aged ten years.

CANADA.

Hotel Burned and Lives Lost—The Whelan Assassination Case.

RIVER DU LOUPE, CANADA, January 22.—The Merchants' Hotel at this place was destroyed by fire this morning. Three of our merchants and a Mr. Wallace, a civil engineer, were burned to death, and a number of others injured.

TORONTO, January 22.—The Whelan case was up to-day before the full Court of Errors and Appeals, and the judges stood four to six against granting a new trial. The prisoner's counsel applied for leave to apply to the Privy Council of England, and after a consultation the court decided that it had no right or power to grant the leave, and the prisoner was ordered to be sent to Ottawa jail, and so far as the Canadian courts are concerned the law will take its course, and if a reprive is not granted Whelan will be executed on the 11th of February.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 22.—A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature was held this morning, at which Cumback's name was withdrawn and D. S. Pratt, of Logansport, was nominated. The latter was elected in a joint convention at noon. The vote stood—Pratt, 83; Hendricks, 60; absent and paired off, 7.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—General Sherman has been quite ill for several days past.

E. Wisea, photographer, of Hannibal, Missouri, was arrested to-day for manufacturing counterfeit postal currency. He had a considerable quantity of currency, and presses, ink, etc., were found in his establishment.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—General Grant is attending the session of the Peabody Educational Fund to-day. To-morrow he will give a reception to the citizens at Barnum's Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—In the murder trial of Mrs. Twitchell this morning the District Attorney abandoned the the case, and the Judge charged the jury to bring in a verdict of "not guilty," which was done, and she was discharged from custody.

BOSTON, January 22.—The Democrats of the Second District have nominated Edward W. Hampton for Congress.

FLORIDA.

The Senatorial Election.

TALLAHASSEE, January 22.—No action was taken on the Senatorial election question to-day. The Senate is considering the question of the eligibility of the late members. The House has passed a bill repealing the act authorizing the Governor to appoint detective police throughout the State.

THE RIVERS.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

VICKSBURG, January 22.—Up, yesterday—Waunita, eight p. m. Down—Lady Gay, eight a. m.; Leonidas, eleven a. m. Up, to-day—Indiana, eight a. m.; Arthur, eight a. m.; Alaska, seven p. m. Down—Westmoreland, two a. m. Weather bright and pleasant. Cotton twenty-five to twenty-eight cents; good demand.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Departed—America, for St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, January 22—Arrived—A. J. Baker, from New Orleans. Departed—R. C. Gray and Liberty No. 4, for Pittsburg, and Nick Longworth for New Orleans. The river is falling, with ten feet two inches in the canal. The weather is clear and mild.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—Arrived—Swallow, P. W. Strader, Robert Burns, Cheyenne and Clifton. The river is falling, with twenty-seven and a half feet in the channel.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—The river has risen several inches. Arrived — Last Chance. River falling steadily to-night, with plenty water to all points. Weather clear and warm.

CAIRO, January 22.—Up—H. S. Turner, six a. m.; Lake Erie No. 3, eleven a. m.; Darling, eleven p. m.; Virginia, three p. m. Down—Greyhound, nine a. m.; Pauline Carroll, one p. m.; Rubicon, three p.m. River stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Banking Law—Gold Fluctuations—Contested Elections—Credentials.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The President *pro tem.* prevented the credentials of James A. Bayard and Thomas F. Bayard, as Senators elect from Delaware.

Professor Agassiz was re-appointed Regent of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Howard, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a joint resolution reserving $3,000 per mile from the Union Pacific Railroad and branches, until the Special Commissioners here reported upon the condition of those roads. Tabled.

The consideration of the Air Line Railroad from Washington to New York was then resumed, and Mr. Doolittle spoke in opposition.

Mr. Conkling, from the Conference Committee in regard to the amendment to the bill to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in contested election cases, reported that they had agreed to it, in a form authorizing Registers in Bankruptcy and Notaries Public to take such evidence; and, after some discussion, the report was agreed to and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Mr. Poland, from the Committee on a Revision of the Laws, made a report in reference to the forty per cent. clause in the banking law, and to the printing of notices in bankruptcy, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Griswold introduced a bill to diminish the fluctuations in gold and to provide for a return to specie payment, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The bill proposes the issue of gold notes by the Government, redeemable in coin and receivable for all Government dues, not to exceed $350,000,000. The amount of gold in the Treasury above that required for three months' interest on the public debt is to be used in redeeming greenbacks at the average gold value.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee of Conference on the bill relative to taking testimony in contested elections, made a report which was agreed to, and the House resumed the consideration of the bill granting land to the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, and after considerable discussion the subject went over for to-day.

The Speaker gave notice that to-morrow Mr. Boutwell would call up his proposed amendment to the Constitution in respect to suffrage, and the bills on that subject for debate during the day.

The death of Hinds, a member from Arkansas, who was assassinated in that State during the recess of Congress, was announced by Elliott, of Arkansas, and after several eulogies upon the deceased by the members of the Arkansas delegation, the House adjourned.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Statement of its Officers and Argument Against the Postal Telegraph Project.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, laid before the House Committee on Postal Affairs, a paper on the proposed union of the telegraph and postal system, which presents a thorough and exhaustive statement of the present condition of the electric telegraph in Europe and America. The company has evidently taken great pains to collect the most accurate information upon the subject, and the facts presented, therefore, possess more than ordinary interest and value. The statistics show that there is a larger number of telegraph offices, in proportion to the population in this country, than in any other country in the world, while in Europe there is but one telegraph office for every 47,651 of its inhabitants; in the United States there is one for every 7,549. The total number of telegrams transmitted in Europe per annum, according to the official statement, is 18,683,000, at an expense of $15,266,000; the average cost was 81 5-6 cents per message. The Western Union Telegraph Company transmits 10,067,000 telegrams per annum, at a cost of $5,725,000, being an average cost of 57 cents per message. The European statistics include the overland and the international and transient messages, and these present a larger number of telegrams than are actually transmitted, as the same message is sometimes counted in several countries, while those of the Western Union Telegraph Company are counted but once; although they may traverse thousands of miles in reaching their destination, and making the proper allowance for the duplication in counting in Europe, the actual number of dispatches sent was 14,012,000, at an average cost of one dollar each. In no country in Europe is the telegraphic administration connected with the postoffice. In France and Spain the telegraph lines are under the control of the Minister of the Interior, and in Russia, Prussia and Italy they belong to the Minister of Public Works. In Belgium the telegraph, railways and postoffices form a general division under the Minister of Public Works, but are kept distinct. In Austria the administration of the telegraph and postoffice departments were at one time united, but it was found expedient to separate them. In Switzerland the telegraphic organization is nearly the same as in Prussia, and the postoffices, custom offices and private establishments supply the elements of an auxilary staff, but all the persons employed in the transmission of telegrams depend on the administration of the telegraph for their compensation, and in the annual budget an appropriation is made for that service, distinct from the postoffices. An effort was made in France, in 1864, to consolidate the postal and telegraph services, but owing to the strong opposition evinced on the part of the chief functionary of both services to such an amalgamation, it was relinquished; and it was not until several years after the introduction of the electric telegraph in America that it was opened to the people by any European government; and even in France the electric telegraph was established as late as 1851, and its spread throught the empire was exceedingly slow. The semaphore, a defective and inefficient system of conveying intelligence, by the exhibition of the signals, was still in use, and notwithstanding the manifest advantages of the electric telegraph, the government long refused to employ it.

The extent of line and wire belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company is now more than twice that of France, three times greater than that of Prussia, and equals the aggregate system of Austria, Prussia and the lesser German States, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland, and it is increasing in a larger ratio than any European system.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has added to its lines during the year 1868 more than 5,000 miles of wire, as much as the entire system of Belgium; and in no country in the world is there so vast a system of lines under one control as in this, and in no country is the business done so well or so cheaply, and no where else has there ever been so earnest an endeavor made to serve the people faithfully and satisfactorily.

The cost of the construction of the telegraph lines in Great Britain and Ireland is $11,029 71 per mile, and on this basis the value of the lines belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company is $52,166,079 60. The Western Union Telegraph Company has 3,331 telegraph offices, 50,760 miles of line, 97,416 miles of wire, 265 submarine cables, and 6,389 skilled persons in its employ. The assertion that the telegraphic facilities are better in those countries where it is under governmental control, than in those where it is left to private enterprise, is shown by the official statistics to be entirely erroneous. In Continental Europe, where the telegraph is under governmental control, there are but 4,347 offices for a population of over 250,000,000, while in Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada and the United States, where the telegraph has hitherto been left to the control of the people, furnish 6,659 telegraph offices for a population of 64,000,000. The number of telegrams transmitted per annum in Continental Europe is only 12,486,000, while there were sent by the people of those countries where it has been hitherto free from governmental monopoly, 18,471,000. The tariff of charges average $1 09 in Continental Europe, counting the messages actually transmitted, while in the countries where the people manage the business, it averages but 51c. Private enterprise laid the submarine cables through the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Vineyard Island, the Straits of Florida, the English Channel, the North Sea, the German and the Atlantic Oceans. It is a suggestive fact that the amount of news furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company, to the presses of the United States for an aggregate sum of $521,509 per annum, is considerably greater than the entire telegraphic correspondence of continental Europe, for which those governments receive $11,597,632. The average cost of continental telegrams has been stated at $1 09, while the average cost of press telegrams in the United States under our co-operative system is but three and a half cents. The bill introduced by Mr. Washburne for the establishment of Government lines, provides for a general tariff of one cent per word, with an additional charge of three cents for delivery, and stipulates that a reduction of not more than fifty per cent. shall be made for press reports. This rule would increase the average cost of news for the press of the United States more than three hundred per cent., and thus if this plan be adopted the newspapers would be compelled to pay an extra tax of $1,000,000 a year for the privileges they now enjoy. It is shown that the highest American rates for telegraphing are considerable lower than the highest foreign rates, that the average American rates are lower than the average foreign rates, and that the lowest American rates are lower than the lowest foreign rates; and in order that a fair comparison may be made between the American and European system of telegraphing, so far as the rate of charges is concerned, this company presents a list of sixty of the principal stations in Europe and the same number in the United States, with the tariffs and distances on an air line from London and New York respectively, by which it appears that the rates from London are more than twice as much on an averaie for the same distance as those from New York. In Belgium one message is sent to each seven persons, in Great Britain one to each five, and in the United States one to each two and a half. The proportion of telegrams to letters in Great Britain is 1 to 120; in Switzerland, 1 to 69; in Belgium, 1 to 37; and in the United States, 1 to 22. The proposition of Mr. Hubbard to deliver telegrams by letter-carriers is shown to be impracticable, as there are only forty-six places where the Postoffice Department has established the free delivery of letters, out of a total of 29,000 postoffices in the United States. The amount of business done upon a wire in a given time is vastly greater in this country than in any other. In Europe there are nearly three times as many miles of wire as there are in this country, and yet the wires in the United States transmit more telegraph matter per annum than all the lines of Europe combined. This singular fact is explained by the superior character and ability of our operating staff, and the more reliable construction of our lines. It is worthy of mention that while the rates for telegrrphing in the United States do not average much more than half as much as the European charges for the same distance, yet the cost for labor and material is nearly three times as great here as in Europe. The average price of labor, including professional, domestic, commercial, agricultural and industrial, are three dollars and sixteen cents, while on the continent of Europe the average is considerably less. Letter carriers in Europe receive seventy-four cents per day, and in the United States two dollars and eighteen cents. The number of letter carriers employed in the British postoffice department, for the year 1866, was 11,449, and the total expenditures for the same $2,664,000, being an average of $232 68 per annum for each man. The number of letter carriers employed for the Postoffice Department of the United States for the year 1866 was 863, and the total expenditures for the same $589,236, being an average of $68,277 for each man. The British Postoffice delivered 705,000,000 letters for the year 1866, while the United States Postoffice delivered 56,000,000. The assertion that the consolidation of the telegraph lines in the United States caused an increase in the rates of telegraphing is not true. In no instance has the tariff been increased since the consolidation. On the contrary, there has been a steady decrease of the rates. In more than 1,000 stations they have been lowered, and this course is still being rapidly continued. The Western Union Telegraph Company is now preparing a new tariff of rates based upon air line distances between all stations, which will still further simplify and cheapen the telegraph. The policy and practice of this company favor a reduction of the rates of telegraphing as rapidly as the necessary expenses of the service will admit; and it offers, if the Government will abolish its tax on receipts from telegrams, to lower its rates until the reduction upon the gross amount of business done shall be twice as much as the tax remitted. This would lessen the rate of telegraphing nearly ten per cent., and would be a far better plan for furnishing cheaper telegraph facilities to the people than the construction and operation of Government lines at the expense of the National Treasury, not to mention the creation of a new army of office holders to operate the Government lines. In Great Britian, where there are 2,151 telegraph stations, seventy-six per cent. of the entire receipts are taken in at eighteen stations; fifteen per cent. at eighty-one stations, and only nine per cent. was received at the eighteen stations. One-half of that whole per centage was received in London and one-quarter from two other cities. In France three departments collect 4,178,332 francs out of a total of 7,707,599 francs per annum; of this amount Paris collects 279,478 francs, being more than one-third of the total receipts of the whole empire. The Western Union Telegraph Company derives its revenue in a similar manner. From 136 offices it receives seventy-five per cent., and from 3,195 offices twenty-five per cent.

Mr. Hubbard's bill to incorporate the United States Postal-Telegraphic Company, and establish a postal-telegraphic system provides for the establishment of telegraph lines to all cities and villages of five thousand inhabitants, and over. In the United States, were this scheme to be adopted and the Government thus enter into a partnership with the new company in the telegraph business, in accordance with the terms of the bill, what is to become of the smaller towns? According to the census of 1860, there are only three hundred and sixteen cities and villages in the United States having the five thousand inhabitants necessary to entitle them to an office under the postal system.

HAVANA.

A Steamer Seized—Passport Annoyances—Decision of Revolutionary Leaders.

HAVANA, January 22.—The insurgents have been repulsed in an attempt to burn the city of Manzanillo.

The Government has seized the steamer Jeis, from Hermanas, on suspicion of carrying rebel supplies.

Much annoyance is being created by the strict observance of the passport system. Passengers from the United States are detained five hours on the steamer before landing, and no departures are allowed without passports.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Cotton less active. Sales 3,000 bales; uplands, 29½c. Superfine flour, $5 60@6 25. Western whisky, $1 01. Rice and coffee quiet. New Orleans sugar, 11½c. New Orleans molasses, 74@82c. Corn, 86c@$1 03.

Dry Goods—Heavy brown sheetings, 16½@17c. Printing cloths held at 9½c. Best makes of prints, 13½@14½c. Pacific lawns, 18c. Colored alpacas, 28c. Imported carpets advanced 10c per yard; Hartford three ply reduced 15c per yard.

Money—The financial situation to-day shows a marked improvement. Money is easy at 6@7 per cent. on call loans. The indications are that the progress of the "lock-up" of greenbacks has been abandoned, as the parties ranged on the bear side were free buyers and the bull element has been strengthened by the new accessions. The abandonment of the bear campaign leaves the field clear for another upward movement. Sterling is firmer, the supply of cotton and produce being light; prime bankers, 9¼@9½. Gold quiet but firm. It opened at 135½, advanced to 135¾ and closed at 135⅝. The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank were $52,000,000. Governments advanced. State bonds opened lower on Tennessees but closed firm; old, 67½; new, 68¼@68½.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Cotton—Receipts to-day 6,333 bales. Exports, 8,059 bales. Week's receipts, 28,710 bales. Exports—foreign, 14,725 bales. Coastwise, 14,442 bales. Stock, 120,290 bales. Sales to-day, 3,500 bales. Week's sales, 23,300 bales. The market opened active and advanced ¼@½c, but relapsed and closed dull at yesterday's rates; middlings, 28½c. Gold, 135¾. Sterling, 48. Commercial, 47½. New York sight, ½ discount. Flour firmer; superfine, $6 75@6 95; XX, $7 25; XXX, $7 50@8. Corn scarce; white and yellow, 80c. Oats firmer, 67@70c. Bran higher, $1 15. Hay quiet; prime, $24. Pork firmer, held at $31 50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 15½c; sides, 18½@19c. Lard in active demand; tierces, 20½c; keg, 22½c. Sugar active; common, 10½@10¾c; prime, 12½@13c; yellow clarified, 14½c. Molasses active; common, 60@65c; prime, 67@69c; choice, 71@72c. Whisky—Western rectified, 95c@$1 05. Coffee firm; fair, 14½@15½c; prime, 16½@17½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—Family flour, $7 65@$7 75. Wheat, $1 70@1 75. Corn, 64@65c. Oats unchanged. Cotton held at 29c. Whisky, 98c. Pork, $30. Bulk shoulders, 12¾@13c; sides, 15@16½c. Bacon—shoulders, 14c; sides, 17@17½c; hams, 18@18½c. Lard, 19@19½c. Butter, 33@38c. Eggs, 22@23c. Cheese, 19½@22c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—Tobacco steady. Superfine flour, 25c lower; other grades unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn, 70@72c. Oats, 60@62c. Pork, $30@30 25. Bulk shoulders, 13c; sides, 15¼@16½c. Loose hams, 12½c. Bacon—shoulders, 14@14½c; sides, 17¾@18c. Whisky, 95c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, January 22.—Tobacco—sales, 91 hhds; lugs to cutting leaf, $5@15 50. Cotton, 28½c. Pork, $30. Lard, 20c. Bulk shoulders, 13¾@13½c; sides, 16¾@16½c. Bacon—shoulders, 14½c; sides, 17½@18c, all packed. Superfine flour, $5 50@6. Wheat, $1 75@1 85. Oats, 62@63c. Corn, 63@65c. Rye, $1 45. Whisky, $1.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, January 22.—Cotton sales of the week, 87,000 bales; for export, 13,000 bales, and to speculators, 18,000 bales. Stock, 295,000 bales, of which 82,000 is American. The amount afloat for this port is 291,000 bales, including 130,000 American. The market to-day was active and higher. Sales 15,000 bales; uplands, 11¼@11½d; Orleans, 11¾@11⅞d. The Manchester market is firm.

MARRIED.

ADEN—COLEMAN—On the 20th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, in Panola county, Miss., Captain F. F. Aden, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Nettie, daughter of Colonel Ed. Coleman. No cards.

St. Louis, Nashville and San Francisco papers copy.

The fortunate gentleman, we learn, is worthy of the noble lady he has married, and with those who know her as we do this will be taken as the highest meed of praise; for the beautiful, accomplished and noble bride is one of Mississippi's loveliest daughters, whose hand is an honor to any man and whose heart is pure, constant and strong. We wish them both, the two as one, many days of faithfulness, prosperity and joy; courage to pass through every shadow and hearts of gratitude for every blessing.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Cotton Buyers and Shippers.

WE are authorized and prepared to make liberal Cash Advances in Currency on all cotton consigned to Messrs. DAVID DOWS & CO., New York City.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
ja6 No. 266 Front street.

COMMISSION.

JAMES H. COATES. F. F. ADEN.

COATES & ADEN,

General Commission Merchants,

14 South Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, - - MISSOURI. ja23

CITY TRANSFER.

Memphis City Transfer Comp'ny

Street Accommodation ---Omnibus Line

ON and after Wednesday, January 27, we will run omnibuses as follows:

Commencing each day at 7 o'clock a.m., and running until 10 o'clock p.m., every half hour.

Starting Points—Corner Brinkley avenue and Adams street, and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Depots.

Route, as follows: Brinkley avenue and Adams street to Charleston avenue; in Jefferson to Main; down Main to Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Depot; up Shelby to Union; in Union to Main, thence to Jefferson, Charleston avenue, Adams and Brinkley avenue.

Fare 10 cents; or 12 tickets for $1 00; furnished at the Company's office, 237½ Main street, or by the drivers.

Change given in tickets if the exact change is not made by the passengers.

ja23 E. P. FONTAINE, Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL.

HAILE'S

English and Classical School for Boys,

No. 103 Third Street.

THE Spring Session will open on MONDAY, January 25, 1869.
ja23 A. J. HAILE, Principal.

MEMPHIS FEMALE SEMINARY

No. 109 Madison Street.

SPRING SESSION opens on MONDAY, January 25, 1869.
ja23 MRS. ANNIE D. HAILE, Principal.

STONE CUTTING.

RIX,

STONE CUTTER

BUILDING STONE.

Monroe Street, bet. Second and Third,

MEMPHIS, TENN. ja23

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 22d day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. G. CAMPBELL, of Fayette county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja23 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 22d day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of T. C. BETTIS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja23 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY, MEMPHIS, TENN., January 12, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Directors and Stockholders of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the Southwest will be held at the office of Baker & Forstall, No. 134 Common street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on

Thursday, January 28, 1869,

At 7 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
JOHN R. WATKINS
D. DeHAVEN,
NEWTON S. OTIS,
Board of Directors.
Attest: NEWTON S. OTIS, Secretary. ja23

Furniture Removed and Repaired.

I HAVE Furniture Wagons always ready to remove families, or to send for and return furniture needing repairs of any sort. Leave orders at my store, 88 Second street.
ja23 OWEN SMITH, Undertaker.

BINDING of every description executed in the best style by DALTON & PRICE, No. 9 Jefferson street.

New Advertisements.

LEGAL.

Administrator's Sale.

ON TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the auction house of Royster, Trezevant & Co., No. 340 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, I, as Administrator of the estate of George W. McCorn, deceased, will offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property, to-wit: 125 Shares (of $100 each) of Stock in the Southern Life Insurance Company; also, one Medical Library and one Book Case.
THEO. W. HOLST, Administrator.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers. ja23

TYPE FOUNDERS.

Branch of the Johnson Type Foundry.

FRANKLIN

TYPE,

Stereotype and Electrotype

FOUNDRY,

168 *Vine Street, between 4th & 5th,*

CINCINNATI.

Allison, Smith & Johnson,

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

BOOK AND NEWS TYPE,

AND

PRINTING MATERIALS,

Of every description.

Stereotyping and Electrotyping

In all their various branches;

BOOKS, MUSIC,

PATENT MEDICINE LABELS AND DIRECTIONS

JOBS, WOOD CUTS, ETC., ETC.

WOODEN WARE, ETC.

WHEELER, PICKENS & CO.,

330 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.,

Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

Buckets, Tubs,
Brooms, Churns,
Trays, Sifters,
Rope, Twine,
Brushes, Blacking,
Feather Dusters,
Children's Carriages
Bird Cages,

—AND ALL KINDS—

Wood and Willow Ware

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

PAYNE'S PATENT CHURN,

—AND—

Doty's Clothes Washer and Universal Wringer.

ja22

AUCTION.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

OF

RAILROAD STOCKS

BY virtue of a fieri facias issued from the United States Circuit Court, Western District of Tennessee, to me directed, in favor of James Simpson against the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, judgment March 5, 1868, I will,

On Monday, January 25, 1869.

Between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, in front of the United States Court Rooms, 450 Main street, in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, Thirty-five hundred (3,500) Shares of the Capital Stock of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company of one hundred dollars each, ($350,000) and Five thousand (5,000) Shares of the Capital Stock of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company of fifty dollars each ($250,000); or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, interest and costs.
J. M. TOMENY,
ja14 United States Marshal.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee..........Mrs. W. C. THOMPSON
Manager and Treasurer..........C. D. STEINKUHL
Stage Manager..........ROBERT McWADE

UNBOUNDED SUCCESS OF MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 23, 1869, will be presented LITTLE BAREFOOT; Amy, (Little Barefoot) Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL; William Pearce, J. W. COLLIER.

Monday Evening, LORLE.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

GAYETIES THEATER.

No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. ETLY..........Lessee and Manager
OSCAR S WILLIS..........Stage Manager

Immense Success of the Great Sensation,

A GLANCE AT MEMPHIS,

Produced with new scenery and gorgeous effects.

Admission fifty cents; Private Boxes, $5.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter to 8 precisely. ja22

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MEMPHIS OIL CAN MANUFACTORY.

G. W. SCOTT,

(Successors to Jukes & Scott,)

DEALER IN

STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.

Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of

Coal and Aurora Oils

At Wholesale and Retail.

Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.

336 Second Street, Memphis.

ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted.

Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. B. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. M. Provine.
ja28 G. W. SCOTT.

LEGAL.

Valuable Plantation and Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of the county of Claiborne and State of Mississippi, made at December term, 1868, the undersigned commissioner will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash,

On Monday, the 22d day of February, A. D., 1869,

At 12 o'clock m., at the Court House at Greenville, in the county of Washington, in said State, all the plantation belonging to the estates of Horace and John M. Carpenter, known as the PERU PLANTATION, situate on Lake Washington, in the said county of Washington, five miles from Skipwith and Carolina landings, composed of the following lands, to-wit: Sections twelve and thirteen and lots one and two in section fourteen, township fourteen, range eight west; the southeast quarter (or lots 7 and 8) of section twenty-five; lot 6 in section twenty-seven; the e ½ and s w ¼ and e ½ of n w ¼ of section 28, and n e ¼ of section 34, all in township 14, range 8 west, containing in all eighteen hundred and eighty acres, more or less. The foregoing is one of the best cotton plantations in the South; 800 acres of the land under fence and in a high state of cultivation, having produced a fine crop during the past season. The place is well ditched, and has a good dwelling house, gin, quarters, and all necessary outhouses, and well supplied with cisterns.

Also, at the same time and place, the undivided one-half of the following valuable unimproved lands in said county of Washington, to-wit: S w ¼ section 6; s ½ and n w ¼ and w ½ n e ¼ section 7; e ½ of n e ¼ and e ½ of s e ¼ section 18; s ½ and n w ¼ section 20; n w ¼ and w ½ n e ¼ and e ½ s w ¼ and w ½ s e ¼ section 29; w ½ s w ¼ section 33; e ½ section 22, all in township 14, range 8 west, containing about 2,664 acres; n w ¼ section 21; fractional section 13; e ½ e ½ and n w ¼ section 14; n e ¼ and s w ¼ section 15; s w ¼ section 30; n w ¼ and s e ¼ section 22; s ½ and e ½ n e ¼ section 23; w ½ n e ¼ section 8, all in township 13, range 7 west; e ½ n w ¼ and e ½ s w ¼ section 15; s w ¼ section 14; w ½ n ½ section 12; e ½ s e ¼ section 2, all in township 13, range 7 west, containing about 2,679 acres; lots 4 and 5, section 23, township 14, range 8 west; lots 1 and 7, section 25; n ½ of section 31; w ½ of section 36; all of section 27; w ½ of section 29; all of section 32; s ½ of section 27, township 17, range 8 west, containing 3,731 acres; s w ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼, section 32, township 19, range 6 west, containing 240 acres.

Also, at the same time, all the interest of said Horace and John M. Carpenter in the following lands, situated in the county of Bolivar, to-wit: Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in section 1, township 20, range 9 west, and lot 6 in section 4, township 21, range 9 west, containing 604 acres; also, in the following lands situated in the county of Coahoma, to-wit: Lots 2 and 3 in section 2; lots 1, 5 and 9, section 3; all of section 11; s e ¼ and e ½ of s w ¼ section 11, township 26, range 7 west, containing 1,378 acres; also, in the following lands situated in the county of Issequena, to-wit: The s ½ of section 15; s ½ of section 14; w ½ of section 23 and e ½ of section 24, all in township 13, range 7 west; and w ½ of s w ¼ of section 18, and w ½ of n w ¼, section 19, township 13, range 8 west, containing 1,300 acres.

The title of all of said lands is believed to be undoubted, and will be sold to the man that will give the most for them. For information apply to Elliott & Hopkins.
ja23 M. O. HOPKINS, Commissioner.

New Advertisements.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

R. J. SEMMES & CO.,

254 Second Street,

IRVING BLOCK

HAVE FOR SALE

YANNISSEE,

WESTMORELAND

—AND—

BOURBON WHISKIES

OF ALL GRADES.

BRANDIES, WINES, Etc

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.
ja22

HAVANA CIGARS

My Own Importation!

Overton Hotel Smokers' Emporium

GEORGE L. GRAYSER,

PROPRIETOR.
ja12

DRY GOODS.

TWENTY - THREE YEARS

In Memphis.

P. STRANGE, JOHN H. TAYLOR.

STRANGE & TAYLOR,

—WITH—

WALKER BROS. & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

Plantation and Family Supplies

Generally,

229 Main Street,

CLAY BUILDING.

OUR Stock, the largest in the city, should be inspected by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere.

Winter Dress Goods

AT ACTUAL COST.

WALKER BROS. & CO.

ja1

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. C. MACCABE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery,

HELENA, ARKANSAS.

Gives special attention to LAND BUSINESS anywhere in Arkansas. Has improved Cotton Plantations and fine uplands for sale or rent. nov3

D. E. MYERS. E. H. WYATT.

MYERS & WYATT,

Attorneys at Law

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

279 1-2 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

Prompt Attention Paid to Collections.

REFERENCES—Colonel F. S. Davis, President First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.; Major J. J. Murphy, President Memphis Bank, Memphis, Tenn. ja17

BUTTER.

ONE POUND OF BUTTER MADE FROM ONE PINT OF MILK—225 ℘ profit made by investing one dollar for a bottle of the EXTRACT OF BUTTER PLANT, which will produce 50 pounds of Prime Fresh Butter. Agents wanted everywhere. State, county and city rights for sale. A sample package of the Extract, with full directions for making Fifty Pounds of Butter, will be sent to any address on the receipt of one dollar. The public are cautioned against worthless imitations offered as "Butter Powders," "Compounds," etc., as the Extract of Butter Plant is prepared only by the ECONOMY BUTTER COMPANY, office 113 Liberty street; Factory, 236 Greenwich street, New York City. N. B.—By the use of the Butter Plant a fair and excellent table butter is made at a cost of sixteen cents per pound. ja19

UNDER COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Jefferson street, is the place to have your Job Printing executed.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY
AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

SATURDAY, : : : January 23, 1869.

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber ot Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

News in Brief.

We were favored last night by a splendid serenade from the Sodality Society Band of St. Peter's Church.

The understanding prevails that a grand masked calico ball will be given by the Chickasaw Club, at their hall, on the 9th of February.

We saw cotton on a dray yesterday marked K. K. K. It must be a wicked house that does business for the Ku-Klux Klan, in defiance of our pious Governor's proclamation.

A young man named Randolph Mailin, who has been clerking a year for Mrs. Hearner, at the corner of Causey and Beale streets, absconded yesterday with three hundred dollars of money belonging to his employer. He is probably *en route* to St. Louis.

A grand soiree and festival will be given at the Masonic Hall, in Jackson, Tenn., Tuesday, January 26th, for the benefit of the Catholic Church of that city. The most prominent citizens of the place are engaged in the enterprise, and it will doubtless be a creditable and successful affair.

The Police of the Second District discovered a shop-lifter's den, occupied by two negro women, on Causey street, where they had secreted nearly one thousand dollars worth of goods, consisting of silks, shoes, hose, and everything nearly to be found in a dry goods store. The property awaits identification.

Robberies are very numerous in the city, and we advise people to guard their premises very carefully. Strong bolts and double-barreled shot-guns are excellent preventives. It is understood that a gang of well dressed thieves from Chicago are in the city doing all kinds of plain and fancy stealing "at the usual rates."

The house of Mrs. Steele, on Pontotoc street at No. 103, was entered by burglars night before last and robbed of $220 in money and a large amount of clothing and other valuable articles. A large wash-tub, which has not been found since the robbery, is supposed to have been used by the villains in conveying their pile of plunder from the house.

Colonel John Braham, of Como, Panola county, Miss., has been in the city trying to employ freedmen for his plantation. He has offered as high as one-half of the corn and cotton, and has succeeded in getting but four hands. We have known Colonel Braham intimately from boyhood, and cordially indorse him as a gentleman who will faithfully carry out all his contracts made with freedmen.

A negro burglar entered the room of Mrs. General Bankhead night before last, at her residence on Washington street, and carried off a revolver which he found on the mantlepiece. Mrs. Bankhead discovered him, and gave the alarm, which hastened his exit out at the window. A negro was arrested on suspicion yesterday, and a pistol found which resembled the one missing, but it could not be identified.

Sam Kendle, a freedman on General Moseby's plantation, two miles from Holly Springs, has presented us a broom of his own manufacture, which, for good material, appearance and use is equal if not superior to the imported brooms from the North. This shows what can be done in the South, when people try. We commend the example of this man to all classes of farmers. He expects to make something, and others can do the same thing.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA CURED.—Dr. Fichenor, of Canton, Miss., has recently discovered a cure for the above diseases. His partner, Dr. L. W. Gabbert, formerly a well known citizen of this city, will be in Memphis on Tuesday, the 26th day of January, when all persons disposed to try this treatment can have an opportunity, by applying to Dr. Gabbert, who will be found at the office of Dr. William Hewitt, No. 227 Adams Block, Second street, Memphis.

Memphis, January 22, 1869. 4t

The *Christian Advocate*, 22 Jefferson street, has been well sustained during the past year. The subscription has been reduced to $2 in clubs of ten; otherwise, $2 50. The list has been increasing very rapidly since January 1st. Fifty names were received this morning. Merchants who desire to advertise in the country contiguous to Memphis cannot find a better medium. 2t

The item in our columns yesterday, in reference to the sale of the building on Main street, occupied by W. R. Moore & Co., was incorrect as to the purchaser. It was bought by the firm of Newton Ford & Co.

RAFFLE.—The raffle for the thoroughbred horse Popcorn will take place at the "X 10 U 8" Saloon, corner of Exchange and Main streets, this evening.

Bourbon and rectified whiskies, wines and liquors. W. H. CARVER,
2t No. 6 Howard Row.

GOOD-BYE, RUTTER.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate Doing Up Memphis on Foot.

Our specials from Nashville mentioned, two or three days ago, that a resolution had passed the Senate ordering the Speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest of Mr. Rutter on the grounds of contempt—an awful offence, supposed, adjudged and declared, according to parliamentary forms, to have been committed by Mr. Rutter against the august body of wisdom and dignity, known as the Legislature of Tennessee.

Mr. Rutter's time to appear before the Criminal Court of Davidson county will expire in a day or two, and his attorneys notified the counsel for the prosecution day before yesterday, by telegraph, that he would be on hand at the specified time for trial. The Sergeant-at-Arms, or some other man with the Speaker's warrant, has been here two days looking for Rutter, and it is very marvelous that the individual wanted was not found by the right man. Everybody could see Mr. Rutter passing about the streets, except this Seargeant-at-Arms from Nashville. Possibly they do not know each other, and that nobody took the pains to introduce them. The Nashville man arrived, if we are not mistaken, day before yesterday, and his first inquiry was for Rutter. He stalked into every crowd with a big red-tape-looking paper, asking for Rutter, and he had a business air about him like a man with a bridle on his arm, going into a pasture field to catch an unsuspecting horse. Everybody had seen Rutter, but no one knew where he could be found at that particular moment. Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms had the utmost confidence in coming up with the object of his mission at every corner. He walked and walked, and then walked back as great a stranger as Rip Van Winkle in his native village. It is not known whether he walked and walked all night, or just hung himself up on a hat-rack at the hotel, where he could watch and pray for Rutter.

Yesterday came, but it brought no relief to the Sergeant-at-Arms. Like the Federal soldier accidently left to guard a house during the war up in the mountains of Western Virginia, where he still walks his beat and lives on the food carried to him by school children, waiting for marching orders, this gentleman was inspired with a lofty sense of his duty. He started out early and walked probably forty-five miles without seeing Mr. Rutter, though he could always hear of him just ahead. Weston could not have made better time. When last seen he was in a gentle trot going toward the depot two hours after the train left. Mr. Rutter was probably on the train, for he appeared on the streets in the forenoon with his carpet-bag packed ready to go to Nashville, and we presume he went according to his programme. Whether Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms got off on some train or still paces the street inquiring for Rutter, and wiping his face with a big bandanna handkerchief, is not known at this writing.

MRS. YELVERTON.

Short Sketch of Her Experiences in Memphis; Also, in Great Britain and Other Parts of the World.

Hon. Mrs. Yelverton's intention to read before a Memphis audience will probably be carried out satisfactorily to herself and her friends within a few days. A very select and refined audience was disappointed last Thursday night, because she declined to read at the Memphis Club Hall. Her reasons were accepted as valid and sufficient by the most of those present. She stated very clearly that her position was such in Europe that she could not and would not come down to the level of a mere showman. She had given fifty-two readings in America, and had never before been charged for the privilege. Mr. League, the County Clerk, had refused to allow the doors to be opened until the tax on license and a penalty because it had not been taken out sooner. A crowd stood waiting at the door for some time, and at last some gentleman went or sent to the office and pledged himself to see the full tax paid. Mrs. Yelverton soon arrived, and on learning what had been done refused, under the circumstances, to read, and the money was accordingly refunded. A number of prominent citizens called an indignation meeting, which was organized at once, in the hall. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, and it was resolved that Mrs. Yelverton be invited to give a reading at an early day. A committee of five was appointed to make the arrangements necessary to enable Mrs. Yelverton to appear before the public under auspicious circumstances.

A brief sketch of her romantic and remarkable life may prove interesting to our readers. The Hon. Marie Therese Yelverton *nee* Longworth, is the youngest child and almost the last survivor of a very ancient and aristocratic Lancashire family. Having lost her mother when very young, she was transferred to the care of a French aunt, the Countess de Prinssay, by whom she was educated in a convent, as is usual with the French nobility. Every year during the vacations she spent her time with her aunt, who, being a woman of the world, visited most of the fashionable watering places of Europe; so that the traveling career of Mrs. Yelverton commenced very early in life. Her aunt took her to Italy to finish her education in Italian music and painting. Her father, being a wealthy man, spared no amount of money to have his daughter made one of the most accomplished women of the age. Seven different professors were employed at this time to exert their talents for her benefit. Unfortunately, she lost her father about this time. Imbued from her convent life with deep and romantic ideas of a life devoted to charity, she insisted, in spite of the remonstrances of her aunt and friends, in joining the order of Saint Vincent de Paul, usually called Sisters of Charity, then about to start for the Crimea, the Russian war having then just broken out. The first obstacle she met with was on account of her extreme youth and delicate appearance, these being pronounced by the Superior of the order as insuperable bars to the hospital life she proposed to undertake. Undaunted by these refusals, Therese gave marked evidence of that remarkable power of persuasive eloquence which has so strongly characterized her subsequent career. She coaxed her aunt to accept an invitation to meet the Pope's Nuncio. Suffice it to say that Therese returned home that evening with a recommendation from the Nuncio to be received at once by the religious community of Sisters of Charity, then about to sail from Marseilles for the East. It should be here noticed that the heroine of this sketch had twice met the Hon. Major Yelverton, of the Royal artillery, son of the Viscount of Avonmore, and that an attachment, especially on his side, had sprung up; not sufficiently deep on hers to deter her from her cherished dream of devoting herself to suffering humanity in the hospitals of Scutari and Galata, where the wounded were brought down from the Crimea. The young novice had been engaged in her arduous undertaking several months, surrounded by cholera, typhus fever, and the wounded, when she was surprised by the apparition of Major Yelverton, who had volunteered with his company to go to the Crimea, as he declared for no other reason than to be near the object of his affections. There the first offer of marriage was made by the gallant soldier to the Sister of Charity. He took violent umbrage at the peculiar head-dress worn by the sisterhood. "Do take it off," he pleaded. "I cannot," she replied, "I have no hair." It had been all cut off on joining the order.

The lady refused to relinquish her duty as a Sister of Charity until the close of the war; and she did not see Major Yelverton again for many months, he being in the English army and she on the French staff. However, during a truce between the two armies, Major Yelverton contrived to see his *fiancee* at the tent of a General of Division, and it was then finally settled that at some future day these romantic lovers were to become man and wife—when peace should be proclaimed and the strife of war should be ended.

Finally, after many hardships and months of travel in different countries, she returned to Scotland. A Scotch marriage was performed at Edinboro, but the lady having been educated in a convent, could not be brought to regard it as a marriage until sanctioned by the ceremonies of the church, and she fled to her friends. Finally they were married by Bishop's license, at the picturesque mountain church of Wostrebor, in Ireland, and lived the happiest of human beings for about eighteen months. Will our readers believe that Major Yelverton, in 1862, at the Dublin trial, stood up in the witness-box and in his examination in chief declared he had no knowledge or recollection of any of these facts, not even of buying a wedding ring, which was identified by the jeweler from its extreme smallness. The trial created the greatest furore that was ever chronicled by British history, not excepting the famous trial of Queen Caroline. The Major's lawyers set up a wise defense on the grounds of religion. They hunted up an old French statute, unrepealed, though obsolete, to the effect that a marriage between a Protestant and a Catholic was "null and void." This defense failed, as is known, by the Major's being unable to prove he was a Protestant, and the lady proving that the only sacraments he had ever gone through were Catholic. His sergeant proved he had mustered him as a Protestant, but the jury refused to allow a man to cast off his wife on the accurateness of a military muster roll. The marriage was established, and the greatest ovation ever accorded to living woman was given to Mrs. Yelverton by the United Kingdom; one hundred thousand people escorted her, with one continuous cheer, to her residence. The horses were taken from her carriage. The city of Dublin was illuminated, and everything that could make a flag was waved from the windows. Seven hundred presents were given to her in one week! and five thousand pounds raised to meet further trial, for the Major had threatened to overwhelm her with continual law suits, which threat he religiously carried out. The case has been tried by eighteen judges, and two hundred and sixteen lawyers have been engaged upon it. It has been three times before the House of Lords; on the last occasion Mrs. Yelverton, who has conducted the whole herself, also pleaded the case herself. She is the first lady who has ever addressed the House of Peers in Great Britain.

The Controller's Corrected Report Again.

We reproduce the following report to meet a demand which exhausted the edition in which it appeared. Merchants, bankers, tax-payers and non-tax-payers, and all classes nearly will find the report valuable to file away for future reference:

RECEIPTS.

Proceeds of bonds	$ 82,815 12
S. Tate and others, interest	6,394 55
Pay patients, hospital account	6 00
Taxes—40th corporate year	6,609 90
Taxes—41st corporate year	69,957 23
Penalties	1,858 03
Expenses	30 00
Wharfage	4,864 38
Market stalls	702 75
Total	$173,032 96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ledger balances	$100,262 73
Bills payable	38,188 03
Coupon account	5,375 00
M. and L. Rock R. R.	35 00
Expense account	195 60
Interest account	699 08
Fire Department	20 00
Total	$144,775 44
Excess of receipts over disbursements	28,257 52
Total	$173,032 96

TAX STATEMENT.

Total amount of taxes for the 41st corporate year	$568,380 24
School tax deducted for the 41st corporate year	63,092 36
Balance	$505,287 88
Total amount city tax collected for 41st corporate year	$305,223 14
Total amount city tax to be collected for 41st corporate year	200,064 74
	$505,287 88
Total amount city tax due for previous years to January 1, 1868	$281,607 02
Total amount city tax collected for previous years to January 1, 1869	110,709 24
To be collected	$170,897 78
To be collected for 41st corporate year	$200,064 74
To be collected for previous corporate years	170,897 78
Total amount of taxes collectable	$370,962 52

SCHOOL TAX.

Amount school tax for 41st corporate year	$63,092 36
Amount collected	39,850 74
Balance to be collected	$22,241 62
School tax collected and paid over to the city schools	....

LIABILITIES.

Ledger balances, due individuals	$143,558 89
Bills payable, outstanding	241,342 08
Of this amount $95,000 00 are demand notes, the balance ($146,342 08) maturing in three, six, nine and twelve months.	
Scrip—city warrants—this amount outstanding	128,102 81
Coupons (past due January interest for 1869, not included)	119,062 21
As will be seen above $146,342 08 of bills payable is not a present indebtedness, which amount will have to be met during the coming year. The coupons past due occupy the same position as ledger balances and scrip, being bought in in small amounts and placed to the credit of parties for paying taxes.	
Post bonds, six per cent., due on January 1, 1869	6,000 00
Total	$638,055 99
To meet the above liabilities we have, from City taxes, 41st corporate year, to be collected	$200,064 74
City taxes, previous year, to be collected	170,897 78
City taxes, 42d corporate year, to be collected, say	500,000 00
Wharfage, 42d corporate year, to be collected, say	50,000 00
Market-houses, 42d corporate year, to be collected, say	20,000 00
	$940,962 52
Estimating current expenses, 42d corporate year, at	$175,000 00
Estimating July coupon interest, 1869	100,000 00
Liabilities, as stated above	638,055 99
	$913,055 99

Which shows that there will be a balance of $27,906 53 for contingent expenses.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. D. BAUGH, City Controller.

All kinds of dress goods marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

Bar stores—a good assortment, at fair prices. W. H. CARVER,
2t No. 6 Howard Row.

Apple butter, tomatoes, peaches and tomato catsup, all fresh in cans, manufactured in Shelby county, can be had by the quart or gallon, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Francis Whitaker hams sold by the slice, also plain hams and breakfast bacon, at E. H. Flynn's, No. 50 Beale street, between Main and Second. 2w

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND REFERENCES. Dr. J. A. Clopton refers to every intelligent gentleman of the Gulf States—from the city of Richmond, Virginia, to San Antonia, Texas, as to his almost universal success in the treatment of *piles, fistula, fissures, strictures*, and other chronic diseases of the bowels. Many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the South have been his patients. He has operated in every city of any size in the South, and has the pleasure of referring to his old patients at every point of the compass. His old patient are his best friends, and take pleasure in sending their friends to him to be cured. One of the first gentlemen of the city called yesterday with a special friend of his and said to his friend that he had been perfectly relieved of a most painful disease of the bowels, and that he had consulted thirty physicians, and that Dr. Clopton was the only one that ever located the disease, and told him what was the matter. The most intelligent men of the city have been his patients, and kindly requested me to refer others afflicted to them. Dr. C. has a special call home and cannot possibly stay in the city longer than the last or latter part of the week. He does not mean to be understood that he has had five hundred thousand patients, but that at least as many friends of his *patients*. This will be Dr. Clopton's last visit to Memphis this year. tf

RIP VAN WINKLE AWAKE.

Reminiscences of His Youth—He is Captivated by Matrimony and Still Looking for "Snyder"—He Pays a Visit to the Theater Incognito.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 22, 1869.

Here am I, oh AVALANCHE! and so completely surrounded, captivated, carried away by bridal parties that I hardly know who, what, or where I am; but when I commenced writing to you, oh AVALANCHE! the goodly proportions of a certain far-famed, noble steed, known in the peaceful and blessed history of the times long gone by as "Swayback," loom up before me, and then follows the loss of my neighbor, Dr. Sam. Dunlap (for whom I fully intended to tie Swayback on the Christmas-tree), and then, too, I remember the kindly greeting of Mrs. G. (Mc., if you choose to print it), who, the first time I met her (at Atlanta) during the war, spoke to my feelings by inquiring, not after those superfluities, the Van Winkles, but like a sensible lady, her first question was, "How's Swayback?" Swayback has a history, and he and his name are part and parcel of the *old* AVALANCHE. The *old* AVALANCHE is dead. So is Swayback. The new AVALANCHE is afloat, and a few days ago my neighbor Hobgood sent a post-haste message for me, as I thought to run an attachment on some fellow's cotton, but found was to show me either Swayback, or his ghost, or a second edition, and so here I am, in spite of wind and weather and all the bridal parties.

And I'm at the Peabody, the hotel *par excellence* of my dreams, because, not only carried on in a superb style by my friend Colonel Cockrell and his gentlemanly and energetic boys, aided by Sinclair and Miller in the office, but for the additional reason that it is *located* just where I always thought a hotel ought to be. Well, at the Peabody is my gallant friend Captain F. F. Aden (of the firm of Coates & Aden, of St. Louis) who, two days ago, robbed Panola of one of its most lovely flowers, one of its brightest jewels, for, he came "like a thief in the night" and took away Miss Nettie Coleman, and lest he might be indicted for grand larceny he had her name changed from Coleman to Aden, and so he is safe from the Grand Jury, though I would advise him to have his life insured and be on his guard against "all inquiring friends."

Besides this glorious and happy couple, I found another, last night, at the theater; for there sat in all the brightness and happiness of the first blush of connubial felicity, my friend Charley Phillips (of Toof, Phillips & Co.), who had but just entered into a new partnership, the expiration of which is indefinitely postponed. A long and happy life and *that other toast* to you, my friends.

Speaking of the theater reminds me that I once again saw Miss Maggie Mitchell at the New Memphis. She looks as fresh and young and childlike as she did the first time I ever saw her, and I asked an old friend how old he would take her to be, when she came bounding out in blue, last night, and his reply was about twelve or fourteen. She is one of those happy spirits who, at a hundred years, would still be young. The management of the New Memphis, under our friend Chris. Steinkuhl, cannot be surpassed (sorry am I for his late accident), while Mac to manage the stage is inimitable. But there is one star in the company who will yet dazzle every audience before whom she appears—for I consider Mrs. Cline as having no superior on the boards in any character I have ever seen her represent. Mr. Cline is a fair actor also; and, in fact, all are capital, and one would hardly know how to discriminate.

The improvement made by Messrs. Brown & Co. in paving your streets makes Memphis a new city, and will add, as it has already done, greatly to the prosperity of your city.

I met, among others at the Peabody, two old North Carolina friends, Colonel Atlas Peebles and Dr. Wm. Cannon, of Somerville—friends of my early years, with whom I have lived over again the days of other years, when Roanoke fish and Halifax and Northampton balls and parties made life one grand and happy dream of present joy, without the cloud of future care.

Friends, all: may time and fortune deal lightly and prosperously with you, and may nothing ever occur to cast a shadow over your lives. More anon.

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Silks marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

SINGULAR DEATH.

A Negro Woman Shot and Killed Providentially at a Dance.

Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, a negro woman named Anna King came to her death very singularly in the Liberty Saloon, kept by a Mr. Chappa, at the corner of Gayoso and DeSoto streets. Early in the morning the keeper had a little difficulty with some one, and as a precautionary measure he placed a loaded and cocked pistol on something under the counter, where he could reach it in case of emergency. Some time afterward a party of Italians came in and commenced playing. The colored population in the neighborhood rushed in pell-mell and began to dance. The woman named had been there some time, and was sitting near the stove, leaning against the wall. As the dance became more fierce and joy rushed like hot lead through the veins of unconfined Africans in the free dance, and the rickety house shook from sleeper to rafter, the jar caused the pistol under the counter to fire, and the bullet passed through a plank and entered the head of the woman at the stove, killing her instantly. The bullet went in just behind the ear; her head dropped and she appeared to be asleep. The Coroner held an inquest, at which the foregoing facts were elicited.

Ladies' underwear, at great reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

OMNIBUS vs. RAIL-CAR.

Prospect of Accommodation—An Accurate Time-Table.

The advertisement of Mr. Fontaine deserves attention. He proposes to put into immediate operation a line of omnibuses to supply the deficiency growing out of the short-comings of the street railroad cars, which we have casually noticed, and have heard countless citizens condemn. The fare of the '*bus* line will be the same as that of the street cars, and the time not half so much. The public may depend on a 'bus passing a given point every half hour, which is a vast improvement upon the race-horse-snail speed of the mule-horse railroad, which of late, especially, has appeared to propel the cars for the enjoyment of the drivers rather than the accommodation of the public. Competition is said to be the life of trade, and it may be that this new move will galvanize some life and energy into the corpse-like, almost inanimate institution.

FURNITURE MOVED AND REPAIRED.—It will be gratifying to our citizens to know that Mr. Owen Smith, our well-known undertaker, has opened a house for the repairing and varnishing of furniture, and has likewise furniture wagons always ready for removing families, and for going for and returning furniture when repaired, so that parties needing his services will only have to leave their orders at 368 Second street to have them attended to punctually by men of long experience in the business. Persons wishing their furniture repaired or moved can depend that it will be done carefully and at moderate rates. Mr. Smith still continues in the undertaking business at his old stand, 368 Second street, where he will attend promptly to all orders.

The Courts.

MUNICIPAL COURT — *G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—This court meets this morning, at ten o'clock a.m. To-day being the regular motion day the motion docket will be taken up, and all motions entered therein, within the time prescribed by the rules of court, will be heard and determined. No other business on the calendar.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The trial of the case of Shaw vs. Carlisle was concluded yesterday. The day being motion day a large number of motions were made and entered. Court stands adjourned until Monday. The Clerk and Master will take an account to-day in the case of Clothe et al. vs. Mepham et al.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* The Grand Jury of this court was discharged yesterday from further duty during the term, having accomplished all the business brought before it.

A good many persons were discharged from jail yesterday, there being no indictments against them.

Court did not adjourn yesterday, as was expected, but will hold a short session this morning for the purpose of making the final call of the docket. Forfeitures will be taken against all parties who have not renewed their bonds, etc.

Cloaks and shawls, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Taken from the store of Tobin, Lynn, & Co., on the 19th instant, a black Russia leather valise, containing clothing and a number of valuable papers, among which was a bond of the city of Little Rock, Ark., number six, (6) for one thousand dollars, five (5) coupons attached, three of which are past due. The bond matures July 1, 1870. All persons are hereby warned not to trade for the same as payment has been stopped. The valise containing the above mentioned papers belongs to Colonel Jno. Robertson, and twenty-five dollars will be paid for the delivery of the same to

TOBIN, LYNN & Co.,
346 Main street.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

WANTED—City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid stock of boots, shoes and hats at retail—at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.

J. T. HANDLAN & Co.,
No. 279 Main street.

Goods not exactly in style, less than cost. 1m

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstine & Bro.'s. tf

WM. WASSON, DENTIST, after an absence for some time, has again returned to the city, and now offers his professional services to acquaintances and the public generally. Office with his brother, J. B. Wasson, dentist, No. 318 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee. tf

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE!

TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE!! City, school and police scrip and county warrants, in sums to suit tax-payers, can be obtained at the lowest rates at the City Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. tf

Ladies', misses' and children's wool hose, at cost price, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The Worsham House is now fitted up with modern improvements; and its proprietors, thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicit a continnance of the same. Board and room, $3 per day; day board, $30 per month. tf

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Joe Vermeulen, Esq., champion of Illinois, can be found at Overton Hotel billiard-room every evening for a few days. He will play a match-game on Saturday evening, January 23d, 1869. 2t.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received, one thousand overcoats, from six to ten dollars each, at Walker Bros. & Co, 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

GUANO! GUANO!—Peruvian, Phœnix, and manipulated, at

WHITE, KERR & ROOTES,
5t 394 Main street

Kegs, of all sizes, and well-buckets manufactured by Wheeler, Pickens & Co., 330 Main street. Sold low to the trade. 2w

Fresh shad received daily by express at VICTOR D. FUCH'S,
1w 41 Jefferson street.

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Dolbear's Commercial College, 230 Main street, open the entire year, day and night. New pupils received daily. 1m

White and grey blankets, at greatly reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

Go to Scheibler & Co.'s for cheap leather and shoe findings. Highest price paid for hides, skins, etc. 1m

Ladies' and misses' boulevard and balmoral skirts, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
FRIDAY, Jan. 23, 1869.

WEATHER—BUSINESS—RIVERS.

Weather clear and pleasant. The river here is near bank full, and still rising. At St. Louis the river is stationary, with a good stage out to Cairo. The Ohio is receding from Pittsburg down to Louisville, with thirteen feet in the canal and eleven feet over the falls. The Arkansas river is bank full and falling slowly. White river remains at high-tide, falling in the lower part of the river, but rising at head waters.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Octavia, Cincinnati.
" Luminary, Vicksburg.
" Continental, New Orleans.
" Louisiana, New Orleans.
" Silver Spray, New Orleans.
" Silver Lake No. 4, N. O.
" Emma No. 3, New Orleans.
" Liberty No. 2, White River.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.
" Bermuda, Arkansas river.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Continental, St. Louis.
" Luminary, St. Louis.
" Silver Lake No. 4, St. Louis.
" G. W. Cheek, Haile's Point.
" Louisiana, Louisville.
" Emma No. 3, Cincinnati.
" Silver Spray, Cincinnati.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.
" Octavia, Arkansas river.

IN PORT.

Liberty No. 2, Mollie Hambleton, Silver Moon, W. A. Caldwell, Bermuda, Linton, Coosa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The weather yesterday was like the best days of October, and if we did not know that January was rapidly gliding away, it could hardly be conceived that the middle of winter was just left behind.

There was a manifest improvement in river business, doubtless in consequence of the resumption of trade in Arkansas, and there being no longer danger of making shipments to points where the militia lay in wait to help themselves.

The rivers are all nearly bank full.

The death of the late Inspector of Hulls leaves the office vacant; and if a faithful and efficient officer is wanted, we do not know any one who would more thoroughly and energetically perform the service than our excellent Wharfmaster, Rob't Goode, Esq. He is an old and experienced boat-builder and ship-carpenter, and would bring to the office a thorough knowledge of its duties. As a citizen, he has the respect and good-will of the community, and his appointment would give general satisfaction.

The Liberty No. 2 came in last evening with one hundred and twenty-five passengers, and five hundred and forty-three bales of cotton. She reports civil war at an end at Augusta, and the resumption of business, the Clayton militia having been withdrawn, and the danger to shipments being removed. The veteran pioneer, Captain John B. Davis, commands the Liberty, assisted by Jimmy Thompson and Charley Sharpe in the office. The Liberty connects with the Little Rock Railroad at Duvall's Bluff, and with light steamers at Jacksonport, for points above. She has superior accommodations, and is admirably managed. Everything moves like clock-work where Captain Davis is in command.

The Luminary, Continental, Louisiana, Silver Spray, Silver Lake No. 4 and Emma No. 3 passed up yesterday. The four latter steamers were boarded for Cincinnati partially loaded with sugar and molasses.

The Natoma backed out for Friar's Point with a fair trip.

Our friend Milt Harry, late clerk of the Liberty No. 2, came around on that boat among the passengers, looking bright and vigorous since his brief holiday. He is a great favorite in the White river and Arkansas trade, and by his uniform courtesy and thorough business tact has deserved the great popularity he enjoys. It will not be long before some shrewd steamboat owner will be requiring his services in that trade, where his knowledge of the people and popular manners would be of vast advantage in the trade.

The Liberty No. 2 is the regular White river packet to-day at five o'clock p.m. punctual. Passengers should be on board in time.

The Octavia, a Government dredge-boat, passed down last night for Arkansas river with a flat in tow which had been fitted up for a party of surveyors, who will survey the Arkansas river, commencing at Fort Smith and ending at the mouth. The above is a fat take for the Government suckers.

The superb and popular passenger steamer Silver Moon, Captain Ben Merrilles, will leave the wharf to-day at five p.m. for Cincinnati and way points on the Ohio. She has good passenger accommodations, and is in charge of reliable officers. Mr. Jno. Spencer, a clever gentleman and attentive clerk, presides in the office.

The staunch and elegant passenger steamer W. A. Caldwell, in command of Captain Rube Haines, is receiving at the wharf to-day for Pine Bluff and all way points on the Arkansas through to Fort Smith. She has excellent passenger accommodations and is in charge of experienced and reliable officers. Mr. Jack Chambers, the gentleman who officiates in the office, is an efficient and obliging clerk, and never fails to make all who travel with him comfortable and at home. She is the Arkansas favorite, and deserves patronage. Leaves positively at five p.m.

The Mollie Able, Indiana and W. R. Arthur are due, to-day, from New Orleans. The former steamer has amongst her cargo 1,000 bales of cotton which was purchased at New Orleans by Memphis factors and shipped on the Mollie Able by the Diamond Line, and billed through to New York. This is certainly a new route for New York cotton shipped from New Orleans.

Mr. John Smithers, who was second clerk on the Mayflower, before she changed her trade, stole a march on his friends, by doubling his responsibility lately at Brownsville, by leading to the altar Miss Jennie Sylvester, of St. Charles, Arkansas. We wish them prosperous breezes and smooth sailing, and a bright sky always over head.

The splendid passenger steamer Rubicon, Captain William Blake, will leave the wharf to-day, at five p.m., for Vicksburg and the bends. She is a No. 1 steamer. Mr. Alf. Grissom, a whole-souled gentleman and attentive clerk, does the honors of the office.

The barge company are receiving wheat in bulk at St. Louis for New York via New Orleans.

All the coal miners employed on the lines of the Alleghany Valley and Panhandle Railroads, along the Yonghiogheny river, are on a strike for higher wages. They have been getting four cents per bushel for digging, but have struck for five cents. The miners on the Pennsylvania Central are still at work, but there is no telling how soon they may drop their tools and join the strikers. This strike, if successful, will cause a material advance in coal.

The Sam. J. Hale will be due to-morrow, from Cincinnati. She has two new boilers for the Arkansas river packet Ozark. Captain Harrison Blasdel expects to have the Ozark's repairs completed in time to take her position in the line next Saturday.

The Leni Leotta, in command of Major John Adams, President of the Arkansas River Packet Company, is due this evening from Arkansas river. She has also been added to the line.

David Berlin, formerly harbor master at St. Louis, has been indicted for obtaining a small sum of money under false pretenses, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Capt. Sheble, of the St. Louis and Peoria Packet Company, starts for New York city in a few days, to effect a good arrangement for the receiving of bulk grain that may be shipped from the Illinois river via the barge line to St. Louis, thence to New Orleans, and from there to New York. The shipments via that route last season gave good satisfaction, and there is a large amount of grain to go forward this season by that route.

The Pauline Carroll, in command of Captain Wm. Thompson, formerly of the City of Alton, a popular and efficient boatman, will leave the wharf, to-day, at 5 p.m., for New Orleans.

Mr. Charley Smithers, late clerk of the Mayflower, will go to New Orleans on Sunday to take the position of second clerk of the Magenta. We congratulate friend Charley on his preferment to a post of such responsibility, but he will discharge its duties like a man, and win golden opinions by his assiduity and fidelity.

The neat side-wheel steamer Mollie Hambleton, of which we, in days gone by, walked the quarter-deck, will leave to-day for Gayoso Landing and all intermediate points. Captain Henry Hampton commands, with Mr. P. Paul, an elegant gentleman, in the office.

As Parson Brownlow persists in squelching the AVALANCHE, we, in time, bespeak a position among the river fraternity.

The staunch steamer Linton, Captain Haywood, will leave the wharf to-day at five p.m. for all points on St. Francis river through to Wittsburg. Mr. Lee Ware, an efficient clerk, discharges the duties of the office.

The Hesper came in yesterday from St. Francis river and laid up.

The Thompson Dean was overdue last night bound for New Orleans. She received 300 barrels of pork at St. Louis for New Orleans, at twenty-five cents per barrel, the lowest freight rates since the war. She can beat the barge line on cheap freights.

The charge of murder against Samuel Barr, of the Great Republic, has been *nolle prosequied*. The case of Captain Donaldson is continued on account of the absence of witnesses.

The splendid passenger steamer Belle Memphis, Captain Crane, will leave the wharf this evening at four o'clock for St. Louis. The popular and courteous clerk, Bille Blenker, still reigns supreme in her office.

Captain Flem Calvert has gone to St. Louis on business connected with the company he represents. During his absence, Captain Steve Wilkins will represent the Diamond Line and Packet Company, and a better selection could not have been made. Captain Steve is popular with the shipping public.

The Bermuda, Captain Claycombe, leaves to-day at five o'clock for Pine Bluff.

The Coosa, Captain Gus. Brown, leaves to-day at five p.m. for Cincinnati and way landings on the Ohio. Mr. P. H. Terry is her purser.

The Tempest has abandoned this part of the river, and will in future cruise in the Upper Ohio, for which she is better suited.

Washington dispatches say General Humphreys, in his statement before the committee relative to the proper span of bridges for the Ohio river, gave as his opinion that it should not be less than four hundred feet, and greater, according to particular topography. The conclusions of the committee are likely to be based on Humphreys' opinion.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 21st says:

The levee was thronged with steamers yesterday, nearly all briskly receiving and discharging cargoes, giving it a lively appearance, reminding one of old times. The day was bright, the sun having dried up the mud, making it a decent place once more to handle freight. The Lumsden arrived from Nashville with a fair trip, minus her chimneys, and her fancy railing torn by a snag. She will repair here, while loading for a return trip. The Minneola, from Memphis, Cora S., from the Arkansas river, and Melnotte and Louisville, from New Orleans, arrived. The Louisville is loading, and departs for New Orleans on Saturday. The Kate Robinson, from Tennessee river, and Cheyenne, from Arkansas river, will arrive to-day. The Sam. J. Hale departed for Memphis with a full cargo, including way engagements. She has 165 ℔s salt, 20,000 ℔s bulk meat, 50 bales hay, 140 barrels pork, 22 hogsheads, 30 tcs and 35 bxs bacon, 120 kegs and 10 tcs lard, 200 bxs candles, 200 bedsteads, 50 bureaus, 83 doz chairs, 242 bbls oil, 4 hhds and 57 bbls sugar, 200 bbls and 148 half bbls whisky, and 75 head of stock. The John H. Groesbeck departed for New Orleans with a full cargo, including way engagements, consisting in part of 618 bbls and 125 half bbls whisky, 250 bbls oil, 250 bxs soap, 150 cases, 150 kegs and 125 tcs lard, 450 bxs cheese, 160 firkins butter, 25 bbls flour, 550 bbls potatoes and apples, 650 bxs candles, 19 bxs, 200 tcs and 12 hhds bacon, 60 doz chairs, 225 half bbls beer, 300 trunks, 150 kegs pig's feet, 97 grindstones and 109 head stock. The Liberty No. 4 and three barges also departed for New Orleans, with 1,200 tons and engagements for 2,000 sks corn at Evansville. She received here 750 bbls whisky, 550 bbls pork, 200 bbls oil, 648 bbls flour, 150 tcs lard, 50 hhds meat, 65 tons hay and 1,100 bbls potatoes.

The Louisville *Courier*, of the 21st, says:

The annual report of J. V. Guthrie, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Sixth District, for the year 1868, will be found in another column. During the year he inspected 156 steamers, granted licenses to 258 pilots and 179 engineers. In this district during the past year there was but one steamboat explosion, that of the tug Ella Porter, by which four lives were lost; two collisions, two steamers burned, and twenty-five steamers sunk, two of which were sunk on the falls of the Ohio, viz.: T. D. Horner and J. P. Webb; four in White river, seven in Arkansas river, and one in St. Francis river. Of these ten have been raised and repaired.

We cannot urge too strongly a judicious expenditure of the money appropriated for the improvement of Western rivers. The masters of the several vessels should be required to give most attention where most needed, and at times when their services would be most efficient.

The local boards in my district deserve my highest commendation for their promptness and efficiency in the performance of their duties. I am opposed to a new code of steamboat laws, as contemplated, for the reason that the laws as they are are generally good, and parties interested have become acquainted with them, fully appreciate them, and willingly conform to them. In my opinion a few needed amendments, suggested by experience, are all that is required.

From the increased duties devolving upon the local Boards at Louisville and Memphis, produced by recent laws and stringent requirements, they are compelled to devote their whole time to their offices, and, as all the necessaries of life are at high prices, I find their salaries are not sufficient for the support of themselves and families, and would ask that the salaries of the Louisville Inspectors be increased to eighteen hundred dollars per annum each, and those at Memphis to fifteen hundred dollars each.

Respectfully, J. V. GUTHRIE,
Supervising Inspector Sixth District.

In a little operetta, entitled *Les Horreurs de la Guerre*, ridiculing the profession of arms, which has had a great run in Paris, two German Grand Dukes, each at the head of four soldiers, resolved to go to war for the possession of a fair damsel.

In pegging boots, by steam, twenty cases, or two hundred and forty pairs of boots, is a usual day's work. One man in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, has pegged eighty-three cases, 1,982 boots, in two days. He once pegged forty-eight boots, twice round, in fourteen minutes; and did one boot, in a trial of speed, in thirteen seconds.

Steamboats.

FOR CAIRO.

Regular Memphis and Cairo Packet.
For Hickman, Columbus and Cairo.
MOLLIE HAMBLETON......Hampton, master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave for the above THIS DAY, Jan. 23, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja23 No. 7½ Madison street.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular Memphis and St. Louis Packet.
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.
Connecting at St. Louis with all the Railroad and Steamboat Lines for the East, West and North.
BELLE MEMPHIS......Crane, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 4 p.m.
ja22 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR EVANSVILLE.

Regular Memphis and Evansville Packet.
For Cairo and Evansville.
COOSA......Brown, master
This splendid steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 23, at 5 p.m.
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent,
ja23 306 Front street.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
SILVER MOON......Mirrielees, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja21 7½ Madison street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet. United States Mail.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Dardanelle, Van Buren, Fort Smith and all Landings on the Arkansas River.
W. A. CALDWELL......Haines, master
This elegant steamer will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
ja22 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR PINE BLUFF.

Regular Pine Bluff Packet.
Connects at Pine Bluff with steamer Hamilton for Little Rock and Dardanelle.
BERMUDA......John Claycomb, master
Jim Roland, clerk.
This fine passenger packet will leave as above on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
ja22 254 Front street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Des Arc, Jacksonport and Way Landings.
LIBERTY NO. 2......Davis, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, January 23, at 5 p.m. on arrival of trains.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja23 7½ Madison street.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Des Arc, Jacksonport and Way Landings.
LIBERTY NO. 2......Davis, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 p.m., on arrival of trains.
For freight and passage apply on board or to
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
ja21 290 Front street.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg U. S. Mail Packet.
For Vicksburg and the Bends.
RUBICON......Blake, master
This fine passenger steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 23, at 4 p.m.
Freight received at St. Louis Wharfboat.
ja23 FLEM. CALVERT, Agent.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet.
For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
PAULINE CARROLL......Thompson, master
This elegant steamer will leave THIS DAY, Jan. 23, at 11 a.m.
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent,
ja23 306 Front street.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Saturday St. Francis River Packet.
For Helena, Madison, Mariana, Wittsburg, and all Way Landings.
LINTON......Haywood, master
This light-draught steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 23, at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
ja23 254 Front street.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.
The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet
ST. FRANCIS,
Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM. C. PAINE, Clerk.
WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and every Tuesday thereafter.
For freight and passage apply on board or to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov18 7½ Madison street.

FOR MOUND CITY.

Regular Memphis and Mound City Packet.
LADY WITHAUP......Beers, master
This elegant passenger steamer leaves for Mound City, at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Leaves Mound City at 10 a.m. and 2 and 5 p.m.
ja13

GREAT REDUCTION!

SWEEPING REDUCTION!

DRY GOODS MARKED DOWN

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

As we are about to make a Change in our Business, and therefore being compelled to

FURTHER REDUCE OUR STOCK

We would respectfully inform our patrons and the public generally that

AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 4

OUR ENTIRE LARGE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

WILL BE SOLD

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Those in quest of Cheap Bargains would do well to give us an early call.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
ja12 242 Main Street, Corner of Jefferson.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
J. A. HARDENBERGH, 2d Vice-President.
LORING ANDREWS, Vice-President.
H. C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH CAPITAL, $2,000,000 00

Income for 1867, $809,970. Losses Paid, $215,000.

Dividend paid to Policy Holders, $197,000; Amount Insured, $8,655,179.

All Policies Non-forfeiting. Dividends Paid Annually in Cash. No restriction as to travel.

NEW FEATURE—Policies issued by this Company are registered at Albany, and secured by a special deposit, giving to each policy holder the guarantee of the State of New York.

MEMPHIS BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Newton Ford & Co.; Stanley, King & Smith; Terry & Mitchell; William H. Cherry, President Merchants' National Bank; John Donovan, President Citizens' Union Bank; Samuel P. Walker; A. E. Frankland, John H. Bowen, Rev. Richard Hines, G. H. Judah, Honorable Thomas R. Smith, Marland L. Perkins, R. L. McGee, P. H. Davis, Levi Joy.

AGENTS WANTED—Enterprising men of good character can secure Agencies in this district by applying promptly for same at the office, No. 1 Madison street, Memphis.

Southwestern Branch Office, No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis.
H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Managers.

Steamboats.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

THE elegant Passenger Packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this Company, has now taken her place in the Line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as heretofore MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at five o'clock p.m. and returning, leave Little Rock Mondays and Fridays at ten o'clock a.m.

THOMAS H. ALLEN,
REESE PRITCHARD......Master
W. A. CALDWELL,
R. S. HAINES......Master
OZARK.
H. BLASDEL......Master

Connecting at LITTLE ROCK with the Company's New and Light-draught Packets to FORT SMITH. Close connections both ways.
AMERICAN......John W. Williams, master
VAN BUREN......James Bowlin, master
FORT SMITH......Jos. Bennett, master

All of the above boats were built expressly for the TRADE and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and Freight will be put through by this Line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight from any point north or east of Memphis should have their goods consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, (at Memphis.) Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Arkansas.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
dec25 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

OLD RELIABLE
MEMPHIS AND WHITE RIVER
U. S. MAIL
PACKET COMPANY
Semi-Weekly Line.

The Splendid Side-wheel Steamers
Liberty No. 2 and Mayflower

WILL form a Semi-weekly Line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at five o'clock p.m., connecting at Duvall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at eight a.m., and Duvall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 m.

The LIBERTY NO. 2 and MAYFLOWER will make close connection at the mouth of White river with the steamer GUIDON for Pine Bluff. Fare to Pine Bluff, $12. Freight 50c. per 100 lbs.

The steamers ECONOMIST and HAMILTON will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Insurance one-half per cent. less by this route than any other.

JOHN B. DAVIS, Superintendent.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, 290 Front street.
oct29

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packets.

MAGENTA.
J. FRANK HICKS......Captain
JOHN SULLIVAN......Clerk.

MISSISSIPPI,
NAT. S. GREEN......Captain
S. COOK CREIGHTON......Clerk

ONE of these fine packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans every WEDNESDAY, commencing on September 16, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the season.

Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid passenger packets, they are unequaled upon the river.

MARTIN WALT & CO., Agents,
272 Front streets.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
290 Front street.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov1 7½ Madison street.

THROUGH

BILLS OF LADING TO LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 British steamship OLINDA, Captain Lang, will leave New Orleans for the above port on the 20th instant.

For freight or passage apply to
ASHBRIDGE, SMITH & CO.,
31 Carondolet street, New Orleans.
Or to EDWARD WARBURG,
dec20 Over First National Bank, Memphis.

Steamboats.

FOR GAYOSO LANDING.

For Randolph, Osceola, Hale's Point and Gayoso Landing.
MOLLIE HAMBLETON......Hampton, master
This elegant steamer will leave Memphis as above, making all way landings, EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja21 Star Wharfboat, foot of Monroe street.

HOTELS.

PEABODY HOTEL,
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
Corner of Main and Monroe Streets

WITHIN the heart of the business portion of the city.

Convenient to the Railroad Offices, Depots, Steamboat Landings, Postoffice and Theaters.

We respectfully solicit public patronage.

D. COCKRELL & SONS,
PROPRIETORS.
ja17-3dp
J. B. PHILLIPS, Clerk. J. D. WAGGONER, Clerk.

BIRTIE HOUSE,
COURT SQUARE,
Brownsville, - - - - Tennessee.

THIS elegant, new, and splendidly furnished Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

W. W. WAGGONER,
ja16 Proprietor.

HARDWARE, &C.

TO MERCHANTS
AND
PLANTERS.

BUY YOUR
Plows, Hoes, Chains,
Hames, Collars, Axes,
AND EVERY KIND OF
Hardware and Iron,
FROM
ALLISON BROTHERS,
270 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
ja12

REAL ESTATE.

W. D. McCALLUM & CO.,
Reas Estate Brokers and Rental Agents,
FOR CITY AND COUNTRY.
Office—Exchange Building,
Entrance opp. Overton Hotel.

IMPROVED and unimproved property of various descriptions for Sale, lots to lease, houses to rent. Also, improved Tennessee land to exchange for city property. ja15

G. N. NOLAN, Kansas City, Mo. JOHN M. McNAR, Eufaula, Ala.

NOLAN & McNAR,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Kansas City, Mo. Real estate bought and sold, both in Missouri and Kansas; Land Titles examined; Deeds, Mortgages and Leases drawn; Houses rented, Rents collected, Taxes paid.

Office, corner Main and Fourth streets, over Martin's Bank. dec13

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	11:10 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)		5:05 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 283 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	5:20 a.m.
Night Express	9:00 a.m.	3:00 p.m.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:20 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight, North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at ... 7:00 a.m.

Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at ... 7:20 a.m.

Arriving at Memphis at ... 1:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at ... 2.05 p.m.
Arrive at ... 3.00 p.m. and 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., N. York, Nashville, and all cities North and East, at ... 12.40 p.m.
Arrive at ... 1.15 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at ... 3.00 p.m. and 10.40 p.m.
Arrive at ... 3.05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Mississippi & Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at ... 3.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 3.05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Memphis and Louisville, and branch Railroads, at ... 2.05 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and West Tennessee Railroads, at ... 12.40 p.m.
Arrive at ... 1.15 p.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Madison, Duvall's Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark.—tri-weekly—at ... 6.00 a.m.
Arrive at ... 1.50 p.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and all landings on Arkansas and White Rivers—semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays—at ... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at ... 6.00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, South (semi-weekly) Tuesdays and Saturdays at ... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at ... 7.00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, North (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays at ... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Thursdays at ... 7.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	133@135	135½@136
Gold drafts on New York		135½@—
Silver	125@128	131@132

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	⅛@¼ dis.	par@⅛ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans	¼ dis.	⅛@¼ prem
Nashville	¼@½ dis.	par

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling		$6 80
On Ireland per £ sterling		6 80
On Scotland per £ sterling		6 80
On France, 5 francs for		1 38
On Germany	1 gold thaler	1 12
On "	1 Prussian "	1 02
On "	1 guilder	58
On "	1 silver	71
On Sweden	1 riksdaler	42
On Norway	1 Specie thaler	1 52

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	111	5-20's of '65, new	107⅛
5-20's of '62	111	5-20's of '67, new	107⅜
5-20's of '64	108	5-20's of '68, new	107⅜
5-20's of '65	109	10-40's	106⅜

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	—@—	75@78
County scrip	70@—	75@78
Police scrip	94@—	96@—
School scrip	90@—	92@95

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 40
80's	80
120's	120
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	150
160's, not war of 1812	140

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	67@
" " new	66@
" " coupons	80@
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	52@52½
" " paving "	52@52½
" " Ind'd by M & C R Co.	62@
M. & L. R. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	54@55
" " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	52@55
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	46@48
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	—@60
" " 2d "	63@
" Central 1st " coupons	55@
" " 2d " bonds	45@
" " 2d " coupons	45@

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1869.

The general trade of the city was very light in the aggregate to-day though some houses were in fair receipt of orders for groceries and provisions. Dry goods continue dull and are selling at less than New York prices, having been laid in some time before the late advance. It would be a stroke of policy for country merchants to step in and buy at once, as with the first indications of reviving business prices will be sure to take a sudden shoot upward, unless cotton decline in the meantime, of which there is hardly a probability. The cotton market opened quiet and firm with buyers extremely cautious. Provisions were higher as a general thing by ¼@½c on bulk meats, but some jobbers were still selling at the outside quotations of yesterday. Other commodities presented no decided change and but few interesting features. The money market was fairly active with a good supply of Eastern exchange. Bankers check on New York at ⅛ off to par and on New Orleans at ¼ premium. Discount rates are unchanged.

Gold was in moderate demand with light offerings. Dealers bought at 135 and sold at 135½ to 136. It opened in New York at 135⅜, was 135⅜ at noon and closed at 135⅝. Carrying rates were 6 to 8 per cent.

City and county scrip were dull and unchanged. Dealers report no demand and very little offering, and are not seemingly disposed to buy at anything exceeding 70 on either, though possibly a little better might be realized on a desirable amount. Police scrip continues scarce and would sell readily to dealers at 95. It may almost be quoted out of market.

City bonds were in demand at lower rates but scarce. The Governor's proclamation, calling out the militia, is expected to exert a depressing influence on the value of our securities East, and some operators here are disposed to be very cautious for the present. We quote city bonds nominally 53. It is thought by some that the calling out of the militia is partly a speculative movement, brought about in the interest of Mabray and other capitalists of East Tennessee for the purpose of depreciating our State and city securities to a point at which they can be bought and cornered with the assurance of a good thing. It will be remembered that the enterprising and patriotic Mabray cleared $175,000 in a similar fashion last summer. He first attached the interest money deposited in New York, which caused bonds to tumble, and then went in to the extent of his means, selling, after the adjustment of the difficulty, at a sharp advance.

Our latest advices concerning Memphis bonds in New York are up to last evening when they were 53½. We saw no quotations from New York to-day.

Some cheerfulness has been caused in mercantile circles by reports of an improving condition of things in Arkansas, growing out of the disbanding of the militia in some counties. Dispatches were received from Augusta this morning saying that the coast was clear, and ordering goods to be bought and shipped immediately.

The Charleston cotton market was very active on the 16th instant. Among the sales was a list of 1,800 bales, averaging strict good ordinary at 27½c. The largest list sold in Memphis this season was about 850 bales, by Guy, McClellan & Co. Last season Williamson, Hill & Co. sold the largest list. It was about 950 bales. Before the war it was not uncommon to hear of sales of 1,500 to 2,500 bales in a list. There is not now the disposition to handle large lists that there once was. It is inconvenient, and involves immense labor in various ways.

The New York money market was reported easy and active to-day at 7 per cent. on call, with a brisk business in stocks and bonds at advanced rates. Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Pittsburg shares were the features in the stock market. Sterling exchange was firmer at 109½ for 60 day bills. There were sales of new Tennessee bonds at 67¾, and 68½ was bid on old. Closing quotations were as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	—@68½
Tennessee bonds, new	67¾@67⅞
Bonds of 1881	112⅜
5-20s of '62	113½
5-20s of '64	109⅝
5-20s of '65	110⅜
5-20s, new, of '65	108⅝
5-20s, new, of '67	108⅜
5-20s, new, of '68	108⅝
10-40 bonds	107⅜
Pacific 6s	101
Wells & Fargo Express	28½
American Express	41
Adams Express	60
United States Express	50
Merchants' Union Express	18½
Quicksilver	26
Canton	58½
Pacific Mail	117⅜
Western Union Telegraph	36⅜
New York Central	162⅜
Erie	38⅜
Hudson	136⅜
Reading	95⅜
Chicago and Alton	147
Chicago and Alton preferred	147
Toledo, W. and Ft. W	61½
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	74
St. Paul	70½
St. Paul preferred	93
Fort Wayne	120¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34
Michigan Central	127
Michigan Southern	95¼
Illinois Central	138
Cleveland and Pittsburg	92
Cleveland and Toledo	104½
Rock Island	131⅜
Chicago and N. W	81⅜
Chicago and N. W. preferred	86½

It was reported in financial circles that the Merchants' National Bank, of Little Rock, has gone under.

Louisville is possessed of small importance as a market for cotton. She received from April 1st to January 20th only 96,000 bales, the bulk of which was probably in transitu from Memphis to Eastern points. The stock on hand on the 20th was only 410 bales, which quantity would not make a decent lunch for a Memphis buyer.

Late commercial letters from New Orleans state a further advance of half a cent on Louisiana sugars. Nearly half the crop has already been received, and the demand increases. Not over 90,000 hhds. will be realized, as we have before observed, but that sum is largely over the expectations indulged by planters at the beginning. Out of the crop a large amount has been retained for cane seed, the intention being to cultivate on an extensive scale. Preparations are making, also, for a heavy yield of cotton. The existing rates for both staples offer inducements enough, certainly, for the most strenuous exertions on the part of planters.

Among the most interesting features of Wall street operations last week was the brisk demand for Southern securities, and the steady advancing tendency of prices. The *Herald* of the 18th instant gives the following comparative quotations for two weeks:

	Jan. 9.	Jan. 16.
Louisiana sixes	70 @71	73 @74
Louisiana levee sixes	66½@67	69 @69½
Louisiana levee eights	75 @76	81½@82
Alabama eights	85 @86	91½@92
Alabama fives	61 @62	64 @65
South Carolina sixes	69 @71	70 @71
South Carolina sixes, new	65 @66	68 @70
Memphis sixes	50 @51	51½@52½
Tennessee sixes, ex cou	65¾@65½	69½@69½
Tennessee sixes, new	68 @68½	68½@69½
Virginia sixes, ex cou	54½@55½	58½@59
Virginia sixes, new	56½@57½	62½@63
Georgia sixes	78½@79	82½@83
Georgia sevens	90 @90½	92 @93
North Carolina sixes, ex cou	64½@64½	66½@66½
North Carolina sixes, new	62 @62½	63½@64
Missouri sixes	87½@88	87 @87½

Since then Memphis bonds have been as high as 55 to 55½ in New York. The *Herald* regards this brisk demand for Southern securities, coming largely as it does from people residing in the South, as reflecting the rapid and positive recovery of the Southern States from the monetary and material depression consequent upon the late war; and, what is equally gratifying, in this connection, the relief of the people themselves most affected thereby in such recuperation and future prosperity. It concludes as follows:

It is clearly apparent from many sources of intelligence that while Radical politicians of both stripes have been engaged in wordy warfare respecting their favorite methods of governmental reconstruction, and to suit their different purposes have at various times presented the most shocking pictures of lawlessness, disorganization of society, poverty, lack of enterprise, paralyzed energy and wretchedness, as true illustrations of the state of affairs existing in the defunct confederations, a very large proportion of the Southern people themselves, quietly ignoring the existence even of such selfish intermeddlers, have been earnestly at work in securing a practical reconstruction, that would eventually confound these partisan philosophers, and by the short cut of a commercial and monetary association with one another and with the North render easy of solution, as simply logical in their development, all problems affecting their condition or status in a political sense. This has been partly accomplished through the assistance of Northern capital, which has been largely invested in the industrial interests of the South, with so far very gratifying results. Nor is the course of speculation in this direction stopped yet; on the contrary, many of the large plantations, which, owing to the inability of their Southern owners to work them properly for the want of means, have furnished but a small proportion of the crop which their extent and capacity render them capable of, are every day passing into the hands of Northern capitalists with both the means and the intention to apply all the latest implements of modern invention to their cultivation and improvement. The very considerable cotton crop this year, exceeding the anticipations indulged in concerning it, has stimulated enterprise all through the South and, with its gratifying results, awakened new energy in the people. There is no reason why it should not be greatly improved upon next year, and before the close of General Grant's administration we may confidently look for as large a production of the staple from free labor and modern machinery as in the most bountiful year of the old *regime*; indeed, with these better appliances to the cultivation of the soil, far exceeding it. There is no surer test of the faith that is in any man than his willingness to risk his money upon the correctness of his opinions; and thus when we find an active demand springs up after a period of dullness for these securities which have their value in the prosperity of the Southern States, it is the best evidence that could be presented of the improved condition and prosperity of that section.

Cotton Market.

The market opened very quiet, but after the first cable telegram exhibited a little animation, during which 28¼c. was realized on low middling in a few instances. Later in the day, however, the advices from the East being less favorable, 28c. was generally found to be a full price, though 28¼c. was realized on 127 bales toward the close. Sellers claimed 29c for middling, but the heaviness of the stock compelled some to give way to the views of buyers. Sales were about 1,200 bales, and included 58 strict low middling at 28⅜c, 280 mixed at 28½c for middling, 140 and 51 strict good ordinary at 27½c, 127, 30 and 13 low middling at 28¼c, 204 do at 28½c, 23, 12 and 52 do. at 28c, 60 strict middling at 29½c, 27 do. at 29¼c, 58 barely do. at 29⅜c, 12 middling at 28¼c, 16 and 27 do. at 28½c, 43 do. at 28¾c.

We give closing prices as follows:

Ordinary	26	@ 26½
Good ordinary	27	@ 27½
Low middling	28	@ —
Middling	28½	@ —
Strict middling	29¼	@ 29½
Good middling	—	@ —

The better grades were scarce and relatively high.

The market closed weak and inactive.

The Liverpool statements for three weeks past compare as follows:

	Jan. 8.	Jan. 22.
Stock	356,000	295,000
American	94,000	82,000
Afloat	283,000	291,000
American	117,000	130,000
Week's sale	82,000	87,000
To speculators	13,000	18,000
To exporters	20,000	13,000

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, January 22, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	2,134	
Received previously	152,658	—154,792
		154,839
Exported to-day	888	
Exported previously	139,402	—140,290
On hand and in transitu		14,549

The receipts were 452 bales per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 377 per Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 488 per Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 60 per Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, 657 per river and 100 (estimated) per wagons.

The exports were 235 bales per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 433 per Mobile and Ohio Railroad and 220 per river, all for the North.

Receipts January 22, 1868, were 2,201 bales.

In receipts for the season, we have an excess of 7,619 bales over last season.

The cotton returns received at New York up to last Saturday, for the week, show as follows, as compared with the corresponding week in 1868:

Received at—	1869.	1868.
New Orleans, bales	28,447	20,235
Mobile	8,447	15,575
Charleston	7,238	7,808
Savannah	12,207	17,583
Texas	5,763	2,909
Tennessee, etc	7,774	5,371
Florida	673	1,251
North Carolina	1,437	1,511
Virginia	6,873	5,563
Total receipts	76,854	77,627
Decrease this year		773

The aggregate receipts from September 1st to and including the above, foot up 1,420,618 bales, against 1,204,116 bales for the same period last season, showing an excess over last season of 216,502 bales. In stocks at all ports there was a decrease compared with last year of 36,765 bales. The details are as follows:

	Stock 1869.	Stock 1868.
New Orleans	124,657	109,508
Mobile	55,725	74,444
Charleston	17,418	18,264
Savannah	44,368	58,505
Texas	18,880	16,974
New York	48,617	51,000
Other ports	15,112	32,346
Total	320,777	357,542

The exports for the season from the above ports were 621,199 bales, against 605,093 bales last season.

A Louisville exchange learns from Commercial travelers that there is a good deal of cotton yet on hand, and that the planters have plenty of money and are not anxious to rush their cotton to market, all alike anticipating better prices. The crop, however, says our cotemporary, bids fair to turn out larger than the recent estimates, and instead of two millions it is thought it will more nearly reach two and one-half millions. This is about the estimate of the Bureau of Agriculture, which appears to be more nearly correct than was supposed. The consumption of American cotton in former times was equal to four millions of bales per annum, and the cotton-growers are under no apprehensions in regard to finding a constant and ready market this season for all they have produced, and are not anxious to realize excepting at an advance upon even the current rates.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, January 22—10:30 a.m.—The market opens steadily with a limited business transacted; uplands, 29½c; Orleans, 30c.

2:30 p.m.—Cotton market dull and nominal in prices. Sales up to this time today, 2,000 bales. Receipts up to this time to-day, 5,000 bales.

London and Liverpool Markets.

LONDON, January 22—11:15 a.m.—5:20s, 75¼; Erie, 26¼; consols, 93¼; Illinois, 93.

LIVERPOOL, January 22—11:15 p.m. The cotton market opened firmer, but not quotably higher; middling uplands, 11¼d, and Orleans, 11¾d. Estimated sales for the day, 15,000 bales; for the week, 87,000 bales, of which amount 13,000 bales were for exports, and 18,000 bales were for speculation. Stock on hand, 293,000 bales, of which amount 84,000 bales are American.

LIVERPOOL, January 22—1 p.m.—Cotton continues at an advance of ⅛d; middling uplands, 11⅜d. and Orleans, 11¾d. Stock afloat, 291,000 bales, of which amount 130,000 bales are American.

4:30 p.m.—Cotton closed active, with sales of 15,000 bales; middling uplands, 11⅜@11½d, and Orleans, 11¾@11⅞d.

GENERAL MARKET.

BRAN—Quiet at $25@26 ₽ ton, in shipping order.

BUTTER—Market glutted with all kinds and no demand. Western tub nominally 25@33c ₽ lb.

BACON—Market unchanged and inactive, but firm. Clearsides, 18½@19c; shoulders nominal; choice sugar cured hams and breakfast bacon, 19c.

BAGGING—Sales by the piece light at 20½@22½c for heavy, and 14@16c for light hand and machine made hemp, with India nominal.

CORN MEAL—Dull at $3 50@3 60 ₽ bbl for choice white on arrival and $3 75 in store.

CORN—Market bare of lots in first hands and very firm at 72½@75c ₽ bushel for shelled in store, in shipping order. Sales on arrival yesterday were at 68@70c.

COFFEE—Inactive. We quote common to choice Rio 19@25c and Java 35@36c, in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Market quiet at 18½@19c for Western Reserve, 19@19½c for English dairy and 20c for factory, prime selections.

CEMENT—Dull at $2 50@2 75 per barrel for Louisville and $4@4 50 for Rosendale.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand fair, buyers offering 7@9c ₽ lb for apples and 10@12c for peaches.

EGGS—Dull at 25@28c ₽ dozen, by the package.

FLOUR—Low grades active at $6 50 for fine and $7 for superfine. strict inspection, with treble extra to choice family brands dull at $9 50@11 50 ₽ bbl.

FURS, ETC—In demand. We quote: Raccoon, No. 1, 60 to 65c; No. 2, 30 to 35c; No. 3, 15 to 16c. Mink, No. 1, $1 50 to $3; No. 2, 75c to $1 50; No. 3, 30 to 75c. Otter, No. 1, $5 to $6; No. 2, $2 50 to $3; No. 3, $1 25 to $1 50; opossum, 5 to 8c; fox, 40 to 50c; wild cat, 30 to 40c; house cat, 10c; muskrat, 15 to 20c; skunk, 10 to 50c; wolf, $1 50 to $3; bear, $1 to $5; beaver, ₽ lb, $1 to $1 50; deer, winter, 30c; summer, 35 to 43c.

GRITS—Quiet at $6 75 to 7 25 per bbl.

GREASE—In demand at 7 to 10c per lb.

HOMINY—Quiet at $6 25 to $6 50 ₽ bbl.

HAY—In good supply, but held firmly at $25 ₽ ton for prime timothy at the river, and movement only moderate. In store, $1 40 ₽ hundred.

HIDES—Demand good at unchanged prices. Flint, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10@10½c; green from butchers, 8c; deerskins, 25@30c.

IRON TIES—Dull at $7@7 50 per 100 lb by the ton.

KRAUT—Dull at $10 per bbl.

LARD—Market exhibits an upward tendency for keg, city rendered, which we quote at 21@22c; tierce, 20c.

LIVE STOCK—Hogs active at 9½c gross; 1st class beef, 7c gross; 2d class 5½c gross; inferior nominal; sheep scarce, with a good demand at $6 ₽ head for first, and $4 for second class.

LIME—Quiet. Louisville, 1 50@1 75 per bbl; Cape, Alabama and Eureka, $2@2 25. Utica, $1 75@2.

MOLASSES—Market firm at 75@80c. for prime to choice Louisiana in bbls. Sorghum, quiet, at 50@60c in bbls. Sugar house syrups nominal.

NAILS—Dull at $5@5 25 rates in store.

ONIONS—Market dull at $4 50@5 50 ₽ bbl, for fair to choice.

POTATOES—Peachblows continue dull at $2 50@2 60 ₽ bbl. in first hands, and $2 75@3 in a small way, while pinkeyes are firm, with a fairly active movement, at $4 50 per bbl., and some asking higher. sets at $4 on levee.

PORK—Holders generally claim an advance of ¼@½c on bulk meats and 50c on mess pork. We omitted to note yesterday a sale of 100 bbls mess pork on levee at $30 50. It is now held in store at $31 50, though we learned of a sale or two at $31. We quote bulk meats in store as follows: Clearsides, 17@17½c; ribsides and hams, 16c; shoulders, 13@13½c; city slaughtered hogs, 12½c round; pigs' feet ₽ keg, $2 50. In the evening there was a sharp speculative inquiry and the market closed stiff at outside quotations.

POULTRY—Geese scarce and selling at $10@12 ₽ dozen; turkeys dull at $15@18; chickens dull at $5@5 50; ducks nominal.

ROPE—No demand and prices nominally 9@10c for machine, and 6½@7c for hand made.

SUGAR—Market very firm for Lousiana 11½@12½c for fair, and 13¼@14c for prime, old process, with yellow clarified, 14⅝@15c, and white clarified, 15¾@16c. Refined sugars inactive and nominal.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

SODA—Quiet at 8@10c, in kegs and boxes.

SALT—Market quiet. 280 lb barrels on levee, $3; in store, $3 10@3 25; large barrels in store, $3 55@3 75; dairy salt per barrel of 280 lbs, $4@4 25; per barrel of 7 bushels, $4 75@5; Liverpool per sack, $2 50 to $2 75 for coarse and $2 75 to $3 for fine.

SHOT—Drop, $3 to $3 15 per sack; buck, $3 25 to $3 40.

TALLOW—Demand light at 9c to 9½c per lb.

WHISKY—Quiet. Highwines, $1 00 to $1 05 per gallon.

WHEAT—No receipts and prices nominal.

This is from a San Francisco letter: "There is now in this city a middle-aged man, who, a year since, was at work by the month as a mechanic, and not worth a dollar. To-day he is worth $1,000,000 in hard coin, and his income from one mine alone in White Pine is over $1,500 a day. I will say this for him, that he has more sense than most men who have grown suddenly rich. He is investing his money in San Francisco real estate. The other day a friend was joking him on the subject of marriage, remarking that he could now marry any young lady in San Francisco, to which he replied: 'Well, I knew a gal out West who was willing to marry me when I hadn't a cent, and now I'm able, I'm going to marry her.'"

In Chicago, recently, some workmen cutting ice were terrified at the discovery that they had severed the head from the body of a man whose remains were imbedded in the ice.

ANOTHER ALABAMA HORROR.

Dispute About Horses Causes the Loss of a Life.

From the Huntsville Independent, 21st.]

We were informed yesterday, by Mr. James Ellis, of a bloody tragedy which occurred near Cross Roads, in the northwestern portion of this county, on Saturday last. The facts are about as follows; Mr. Samuel Childress and Jere Daughtry, both residents of that neighborhood, met at the Cross Roads, and a bet of ten gallons of whisky was made between them that their respective horses could pull more weight than the other. Upon trial, the horse of Childress pulled easily a weight that Daughtry's horse could not move. A dissention arose in regard to the matter, and pistols were fired at each other, Childress receiving a wound in the leg. The parties then separated and went to their respective homes, which were but a short distance apart. On reaching home Childress procured his gun, and, armed with that and a pistol, went towards the house of Daughtry. One of his daughters was at Daughtry's, and when he approached she came out for the purpose of pacifying her father, and succeeded in getting him to give up his pistol, when at that moment Daughtry fired from a window, distant sixty or eighty yards from where Childress was sitting on his horse, and shot him through the heart.

Daughtry made his escape at once, and had not been arrested up to Tuesday, though every effort was made to find him. Mr. Childress was esteemed an excellent citizen in his neighborhood.

Death of a Journalist.

Mr. William C. Holmes, of the St. Louis *Republican*, whose death was recently announced, was well known in the South. Of him the *Republican* truly says:

Of varied and scholarly information and wonderful memory, of indomitable perseverance, a hard student and a graceful and pleasing writer, Mr. Holmes was a man of tireless industry and of surprising versatility of talent; so that as a journrlist he had few superiors. Politics, finance, law, literature, art, social ethics, trade and commerce, and, indeed, the whole range of learned, intellectual, refined, useful and instructive themes, together with all the questions that interest men and women in every-day life, were subjects upon which his pen worked apparently with equal facility and in the same exuberant and captivating style. Whether he selected his own topics, or whether, in the distribution of labor in the office, they were suggested to him, his articles were characterized by freshness, piquancy and point. He was a man of that cast of mind whose judgment sometimes errs from impulse; yet, as a writer, his motives were honest, and in his heart he cherished a perpetual desire to improve and elevate the human family. His contributions to the columns of the *Republican*, running through so many years, are alone a record of usefulness which any man might be proud to leave behind him, and the memory of his services is sadly mingled with the genuine sorrow we feel in realizing that he is no more.

Tragic End of a Noted Texas Desperado.

The Mount Pleasant *Press* of the 9th says:

On Saturday night of last week, the farm of D. M. H. Taylor, on Boggy, was the scene of a tragedy which brought quick vengeance on a desperado who gave his name as Charley Tapley.

During the day he was in Dangerfield, in company with two men, who gave their names as Steve Sullivan and Sam Rodgers. Night found this Charley Tapley at the above named farm, where he compelled one white man and a number of negroes to go into a room, and after locking the door compelled them to dance, at the same time brandishing his six-shooter. After he had made them dance as long as he had chosen, he told the white man he might go. He did so, and after he had been gone some time, and while Tapley and some of the negroes were still in the room, some one shot this Charley Tapley from outside with a double-barreled shot-gun, one shot taking effect in the face, and the other in the back, under the left shoulder. Either shot would have proven fatal.

The Forthcoming Virginia Convention.

There never was a time in our history when it was more important for us to avoid debates and conventions than now. It is simply impossible to assemble the people of Virginia, through their representatives, to discuss the "situation," without our finding that the most guarded utterances of our most guarded men will be perverted to our injury. And when we reflect on what the intemperate, thoughtless, designing or the vain may do, the regret deepens that there should be a call still flying through the public prints for a convention on the 10th of February. We still entertain the hope that it may be withdrawn, but nevertheless it becomes the people of Virginia to see to it that they are fully and fairly represented in that convention, should it be held. Efforts, we believe, are daily made to secure a particular set of representatives, and we again warn the people to be on the alert in town and county to attend the meetings when called, and see that representatives who are firm, discreet, and not given to the vice of oratory are sent to the Richmond meeting for the 10th of February.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

MULLINS.—Mullins was the spread-eagle orator of the Tennessee Legislature. He is now in Congress, and expresses his ideas by declaring "we are a city on a hill;" being such, the city must "not put its light under a bushel." We are not only a city, but at the same time a "light-house"—a light-house "to go forth," and, when it is forth, to break "fetters of the enslaved, and to destroy kingly dominions." Being a city and also a light-house, and doing these extraordinary light-house performances, Mullins says we should spread out our arms, not as cities and light-houses ordinarily do, but "like seas," to invite those in bondage to come to us.

This brilliant imagery is specially worthy of note, as Mullins used to say in the Tennessee Legislature every day or two.—*Cincinnati Times.*

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.—A proimnent and reliable Republican informs the editor of the Atlanta *Constitution* that he took it upon himself to inquire of the Sheriffs, Clerks, and Ordinaries, in attendance on the Convention in that city, as to the condition of affairs in their several localities. One hundred and thirteen counties were represented, among the officers of which his inquiries were general. He gives as the result, that without a single exception they report the prevalence of peace, quiet and good order. A kind feeling exists between the white and colored population. The people are animated by a common purpose to obey the laws, preserve order and good feeling, and devote themselves to their individual pursuits.

Senator Nye, of Nevada, in debate, last week, defined his religious belief. He said that "he had been born a Presbyterian, and had been judicially declared a Baptist; he was by habit an Episcopalian, and by inclination a Methodist."

The Boston Board of Trade is discussing the respective merits of a "protective tariff" and a "revenue tariff."

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TRADERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND Agents for the genuine Green Leaf Bagging and Rope, Walley's Iron Ties, North Carolina White Shad, Roe and Cut Herrings, packed by E. Wood for family use. All of which are offered to the trade low.

No. 324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Liberal Cash Advances, and Orders filled at the lowest rates. Consignments to us insured by our open policy, unless otherwise instructed.
ja9

WANTS.

EDDINS' MILL!

Logs Wanted! Logs Wanted!!

I WISH to contract with responsible parties sending timber to this market, for the following amounts and kinds of Logs, delivered at my Mill on Wolf river, in the city limits:

CYPRESS, one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) feet.
POPLAR, (Yellow,) one million (1,000,000) feet.
GUM, (Red,) one million (1,000,000) feet.
OAK, one million (1,000,000) feet.
WALNUT, one million (1,000,000) feet.
ASH, five hundred thousand (500,000) feet.

Those engaged in getting out any or all the above kinds of Timber for this market, will find it to their advantage to call on me before engaging elsewhere.
ja3 M. E. EDDINS.

FOR RENT.

For Rent--For 1869

A GOOD HOME
—AND—
75 Acres Good Cleared Land,

ONE mile south of Raleigh, and near Raleigh Station, Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Good improvements, fruits, etc. Also a good Brick Residence, with garden, fruits, etc.; and a Grocery House in Raleigh. Refer to M. D. L. Stewart, corner of Union and Scond streets, Memphis.

P. S.—If not rented before Saturday, the 16th instant, the whole will be rented at public auction, on the premises—of the first on that day—when and where a sale of Corn, Fodder, Cows, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, will take place. ja9

For Rent---Store House.

NO 32 NORTH SIDE COURT SQUARE, next to Odd Fellows' Hall. Possession given immediately. Apply up stairs.
HENRY G. SMITH.
January 8, 1869.

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

3,000 ACRES OF LAND to sell in one body; or I will cut it up to suit. 500 acres open and 400 in high state of cultivation. Gin mill, negro cabins, stables, cribs, etc.—the best place in Yalobusha county, Miss., and lies between the Mississippi Central Railroad and Memphis and Tennessee Railroad, four miles west of Coffeeville and six miles east of Garner's Station; public road running directly through the land from Coffeeville to Garner's Station. I will exchange a portion of the place for Memphis city property or goods, wares, and merchandise. Captain Baswell, who resides on the place, will show it to any one.
A. S. BROWN.
Grenada, January 10, 1869.
Refer to James Eddin, Owen, McNutt & Co., or Colonel Ed. Prickett, jr., Memphis, Tenn. ja15

Land for Sale.

TWO hundred acres of Land in one mile of Bartlett Station for sale in tracts of 116, 75, 55, 60, 35 or 40 acres. Apply to
B. T. REAVES,
ja14 Bartlett, Tennessee.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, OPPOSITE BRAY'S Station, adjoining south side of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, eighteen miles east of Memphis.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT acres, known as Giles' Farm, on east side of Mississippi river, opposite lower end of Island No. 40, about ten miles north of Memphis, thirty acres under cultivation and forty deadened.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 221 feet on Court street, on which stands a small frame house, clear of lease.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 100 feet on Madison street, subject to lease.

LOT, WITH COTTON SHED (FORMERLY Barne's Cotton Shed, now used for a Wagon Yard), fronting 142 feet on Madison street and 121 feet on Court, a few rods west of Charleston avenue, clear of lease.

LOT EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 235 feet on north side of Court street, on which stands the cotton shed of Carroll, Walker & Co., subject to lease.

LOT FRONTING FIFTY FEET ON CHARLESton avenue, on which stands the grocery of Thomas O'Mahoney, and extending 200 feet to Court street, clear of lease.

For terms, inquire of
THOS. WICKERSHAM,
ja8 No. 9, second floor, Postoffice Building.

A Rare Chance.

TO obtain on VERY EASY TERMS one or several nice Suburban Residences, by renting, buying, or by exchanging a country farm—IMPROVED. Call and address, with particulars,
DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
dec29 210 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

NOTICES.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of C. W. FERGUSON & CO. is by the mutual consent of the parties interested, this day dissolved. John R. Grehan is alone authorized to collect accounts due us up to date.
C. W. FERGUSON & CO.
January 15, 1869. ja16

To Whom it may Concern.

TWO (2) barrels Oil, from "Forest City Varnish Company," Cleveland, Ohio, consigned to J. Smith, Vicksburg, Miss., are here in store, subject to the order of the proper parties, the consignee having refused to receive them from the steamer Rubicon. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sold to pay charges.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja13 Star Wharfboat.

BANKRUPTCY.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

In the District Court of the United States, District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In the case of Lyons & Fies, Bankrupts.

THE undersigned, assignee of the estate of Lyons & Fies, will sell, at public auction, at the store No. 290 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.,

On Monday, January 25, 1869,

At 10 o'clock a.m., continuing every day until the entire stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats,

Hosiery, Safe, Store Fixtures, etc., now in store are sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods to be delivered immediately, and a deposit in cash required on bidding off the same.
ja15 OSCAR WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

GRIST MILLS.

Memphis City Mills.

THE subscribers having put in operation their New Mill, on the alley east of Third street, between Poplar and Exchange, are prepared to furnish FINE WHITE BOLTED CORN MEAL in any quantities. FEED OF ALL KINDS GROUND as desired, and on hand for sale. This being a HOME MANUFACTORY, a share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
ja21 LANE & BRO.

LUMBER.

Lumber! Lumber!

OLDEST yard in Memphis, established in 1847. Full assortment of everything to complete a house, dressed or rough. Seasoned Sills, Joist, Studs, Rafters, Sheathing, Shingles, Laths, Doors, Blinds, Sash, glazed or unglazed; Red Cedar Post and Fencing. Sells as cheap as any other yard.
M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN,
Office and Yard foot of Washington street.
oct2d&w

LOTTERY.

GREAT LAND SALE,
—IN—
HENDERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Authorized by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, 1867-8.

SEVEN RICH AND HIGHLY IMPROVED Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Town Lots to be disposed of

IN SHARES.

CAPITAL PRIZE,	$150,000
2 Prizes, each	27,500
4 Prizes, each	13,750
280 Prizes, each	120
140 Prizes, each	100
84 Prizes, each	80

Making 511 Prizes in All.

Tickets, $5 00.

The drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, 1869.

Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are indorsed in the certificates (which will be found in the pamphlets) of Governor John W. Stevenson, Honorables Garrett Davis and Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. Archibald Dixon; Joseph Adams, President of Farmers' Bank; L. C. Dallam, President of National Bank; John H. Barret and others, of Henderson, Kentucky; Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of the [illegible]teenth Judicial District; M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor; John S. Hopkins, President First National Bank; and others of Evansville, Indiana, and many other gentlemen of position and prominence in Kentucky and Indiana.

Tickets can be Purchased of

L. H. LYNE, Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.
R. R. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, President Bank of Hopkinsville, Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAMES L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.
B. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.
W. B. TYLER, Owensboro, Ky.
ja15

EDUCATIONAL.

Leddin's Commercial College

No. 238 Main Street.

THE COURSE OF STUDY IS EXTENDED, thorough and practical, affording superior facilities for obtaining a sound Business Education.

ENGLISH DEPARTMET—This department is in charge of a ripe scholar and an experienced teacher.

PENMANSHIP—Students in the different departments of the College will receive special instruction daily from a professional teacher of the art.

A Separate Department for Ladies.
dec27 T. A. LEDDIN, Principal.

BRINKLEY FEMALE COLLEGE

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THIS Institution will open MONDAY, 4th of January, 1869. It is located at the southern terminus of DeSoto street, convenient to the street cars. The College grounds contain six acres, with buildings finely adapted to college purposes.

Terms per session of Five Months (in Advance):

For all branches of Education taught in Female Colleges, including a full course of English, Ancient and Modern Languages ... $30 00
For Harp, Guitar or Piano, Vocal and Instrumental ... 30 00
For Board in College, including furnished room, fuel, towels, lights and washing ... 100 00
Day Scholars can pay by the month, in advance. No Incidental fees.
J. D. MEREDITH, President,
ja3 Memphis, Tenn.

STOVES, TINWARE, &C.

PLYMOUTH ROCK STOVES

FOR WOOD,

ARE HOME INSTITUTIONS!

Manufactured in the West, and adapted to the wants of Western People.

THEY STAND UNEQUALED

For Economy in Fuel,
For Durability,
For Capacity in Baking, Boiling, Broiling and Roasting,
For Simplicity in Management,
For Cleanliness in Cooking,
For Beauty of Design,
For Smoothness of Castings, and Elegance of Finish,

—AND AS—

Perfect Cooking Stoves in Every Respect

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 612 and 614 North Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, Sole Agent,
336 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.
ja7

HANGING ROCK STOVE FOUNDRY
ROSENBAUM & BROTHERS.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LAMPS, OILS, STOVES, TINWARE,

Wholesale and Retail.

Sole Agents for the Tennessee Petro Oil Company

234 Main Street, Opp. Clay Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN. nov29

HIDES AND LEATHER.

ASHBROOK & WHITE

(Successors to George Philler & Co.)

—DEALERS IN—

Hides and Leather,

ADAMS STREET,

Between Front Row and Water Street, North Side,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Cash Paid for Hides, Furs and Peltry.
nov3

DENTISTRY.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"
And nothing adds so much to the beauty of the "human face divine" as
A FINE SET OF TEETH.

T. F. LINDE, Dentist,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned home and is now located at 180 Main street, Memphis, near the Overton Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry in a satisfactory manner and at reasonable rates. By taking advantage of all the modern improvements in Dentistry, the operation of extracting teeth, of inserting new ones, is rendered entirely painless.
Office hours from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. ja5

DR. COMEGYS,

SURGEON DENTIST

Brownsville, Tennessee.

Rooms at Birtie House. ja19

MECHANICAL.

FOR
GAS FIXTURES & PUMPS
—GO TO—
LUNN & MALLON,
204 Main Street.
ja12

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, hight of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 62 Jefferson street. JOHN REID,
nov24 Carpenter and Builder.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

D. F. GOODYEAR, Late of 310 Second street.
J. W. FALLS, Late of 351 Main street.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

281 Main Street, Walker Block,

Sign of the Big Mortar, four doors north of Madison street.

GOODYEAR & FALLS,

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

PLANTERS, Physicians, and all who are in want of Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, etc., will please give us a call, as we are determined to sell good goods and at low rates.

Small profits and quick sales is the motto we intend to be governed by.

Inquire for Central Drug Store, Main street, between Madison and Court streets, west side. jal

WEDDING WORK a specialty at No. 9 Jefferson street.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 20th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of O. F. & W. N. COLLINS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 20th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHURCH BUCK, of Haywood county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 20th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN B. ZANONE, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 20th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MERIT JOHNSON, of Madison county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 19th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of NATHAN BACKER, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja20 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 19th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. N. PRIVETT, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja20 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LYONS & FIES, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.
ja12 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of PETER B. WILLS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. R. BOYD & BROTHER, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of P. E. DODSON, of Tipton county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE W. DAVIS, of Shelby County, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
ja15 O. WOOLDRIGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of G. W. CLAYTON, of Shelby County, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
ja15 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM SIDES, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
ja15 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

LEGAL.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a trust deed to me from James J. Gordon, to secure to the executors of S. J. Hays, deceased, the payment of certain notes therein specified, which notes are unpaid, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash,

On Monday, February 22, 1869,

At the auction house of Royster, Trezevant & Co., northeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets, in the city of Memphis, Lots 2, 3, 17, 18, 85 and 86 in the town of Haysville. Said deed is duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, book 62, page 624, on 16th of January, 1868. Title perfect, but I sell as trustee only.
ja21 JOHN P. TREZEVANT, Trustee.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

HAVING this day suggested the insolvency of the estate of the late Mrs. Anne E. Raines, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to appear and file the same, authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before the 13th day of July, 1869; and any claim not so filed, or before an appropriation of the funds of the estate, will be forever barred, both in law and equity.
This 13th day of January, 1869.
ja20 W. F. TAYLOR, Administrator.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by John R. Cobb, on the 19th day of August, 1867, to Howell E. Jackson, trustee, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 73, page 473, for the purpose of indemnifying George B. Peters as the indorser on certain notes therein mentioned, and to repay him any and all sums he might pay on said notes; and the said George B. Peters having paid about the sum of $10,000 on said notes, I will, at his request, in pursuance of the provisions of said trust deed, proceed,

On the 28th day of January, 1869,

Between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 12 m., in front of the Common Law Court room, on Second street, in the city of Memphis, to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, lying in Shelby county, east of the city of Memphis, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the center of the lane between Renfroe's and the Dr. Harris tract, being the northwest corner, with one post oak pointer twenty-four inches in diameter, which bears north 57° east, distant 58 links, and one post oak pointer 14 inches in diameter, which bears north of east, distant 48 links; thence south 37.50 poles to a stake at the southwest corner of said tract with post oak pointer 14 inches diameter, bearing north 12° west, distant 80 links; thence east 80 poles to a stake, it being the southeast corner of the old Harbert tract; thence east 30.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak bears north 17° east, distant 77 links, it being the southeast corner of the old Harbert tract; thence 30.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak bears north 17° east, distant 77 links, it being the southeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence north 29.72 poles to a stake from which a white oak 30 inches diameter bears south 50° west, distant 31¾ links, the northeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence west 30.37 poles to a stake; thence north 4.39 poles to a stake from which a gum 14 inches diameter bears east, distant three links; thence west 30.88 poles to a stake from which a gum 4 feet in diameter bears north 31° west, distant 23 links; thence south 4.57 poles to a stake; thence west 50.12 poles to the beginning, containing about 451 acres. The title is believed to be good, but I sell and convey only as trustee.
dec27 HOWELL E. JACKSON, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by D. D. Reaves, which is of record in book No. 58, part 2, page 17, in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, made to secure certain notes therein mentioned, I will,

On the 13th day of February, 1869,

Proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the office of Dr. Wm. T. Pryor, in the town of Bartlett, Shelby county, Tennessee, the following described real estate, being lot 8 of the subdivision of the home place of the late Wm. P. Reaves, made by commissioners appointed by the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, and of record on pages 248, etc., of Minute Book D of said Court, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 7 of the same subdivision, running thence south 44 chains 45 links to the southeast corner of said lot 7; thence south 89° east 14 chains and 50 links to a dogwood sappling, with sassafras and black oak pointers; thence north 30 chains to a stake in a field; thence north 89° west 6 chains and 50 links in a field near the south side of an apple orchard; thence north 14 chains 32 links to a stake in a road with honey locust pointers; thence north 89° west 8 chains to the beginning, containing about 55 acres. Equity of redemption waived.
ja13 W. B. REAVES, Trustee.

COTTON CORDAGE.

Tennessee Cotton Cordage

OF unsurpassed quality, in lots to the trade at low prices.
DAY & PROUDFIT,
dec3 Agents for the Manufacturers.

RAILROADS.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK!
—AND ALL—
PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES
—IS BY THE—
Memphis & Louisville Railroad Line

WINTER SCHEDULE, JAN. 18, 1869.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (R. R. time)	5:30 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:30 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12:00 noon	1:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:20 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	8:30 p.m.	:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12:00 night	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 3:00 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

The 5:30 a.m. train arrives in St. Louis at 11 p.m. the same day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot head of Main street.

Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. nov21

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada
—AND—
Montreal Ocean Steamship Company
Through Freight Line.

FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP sailing EVERY SATURDAY to Liverpool from PORTLAND in Summer, and MONTREAL in Winter.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Line, are authorized to grant Through Bills Lading from Memphis to Liverpool to Glasgow. The attention of Shippers is called to this Route, by which the delays and excessive transfer charges incurred at the large ports are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading contain through rates, covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's dock at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first-class steamships are now in the Line, making regular trips on Saturday of each week. Freights loaded from the Cars on dock directly into the vessel.

THROUGH RECEIPTS given to BOSTON and NEW ENGLAND POINTS via GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. For Rates and information apply to THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents,
ja7 No. 208 Front street, Memphis.

TO TRAVELERS.

OMNIBUS LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLIES

HAVING retired from the firm of Patterson, Keck & Co. since October 22, 1868, we have established an Independent Omnibus Line, and will convey passengers to and from all the Depots, Hotels and Rivers at our old rates, twenty-five cents (25c.) for each passenger, including ordinary baggage.

Please do not buy tickets on the trains, as we are not allowed any privileges on any of the roads.

Special attention given to all calls left at our stable, No. 399 Second street, between Union and Beale.

Fine Horses and Buggies for hire. We will sell and buy Stock of all kinds.

Drove Stock on hand and for sale all the time.

Ample room for storage for merchandise of all descriptions in our fire-proof stable building.
ja17 KECK & BRO.

MEDICAL.

Dr. F. Salter,

Devotes his attention to Obstetrics and Diseases of
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
No. 59 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Office hours, 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. ja15

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. JAMES YOUNG, having removed his residence and office from the city to the corner of Union and McLean avenues (adjoining the residence of B. M. Estes, Esq.), respectfully offers his professional services to his old friends and the public generally, both in country and city.
January 8, 1869. ja9

NEWSPAPERS.

NEAL'S STATE GAZETTE!

PUBLISHED AT

Dyersburg, Tenn.,

—BY—

TOM W. NEAL, Editor and Proprietor.

CIRCULATES largely in Dyer, Lauderdale and Obion counties.

One of the Best Advertising Mediums

In West Tennessee for Memphis merchants. Send up your Cards and get the trade that legitimately belongs to you. ja13

PRINTING AND BINDING.

RUFUS L. DALTON. BEN. F. PRICE.

DALTON & PRICE,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

BOOK BINDERS

—AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as

Bill Heads,
Bills Lading,
Account Sales,
Dray Receipts,
Dray Tickets,
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Business Cards,
Placards,
Ball Tickets,
Blanks of all kinds,
Circulars,
Drafts,
Receipt Books,
Check Books,

And every description of

Railroad and Steamboat Printing

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to BINDING of all kinds, such as

Music, Magazines,
Ladies' Books, Periodicals,
Standard Works, Etc.

No. 9 Jefferson Street.

JEWELERS, &C.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.)

JEWELERS, ETC.,

Corner Main and Court Streets,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.
ja12

COTTON GINS.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of Staple, Lightness of Draught, and quantity of Lint Cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft over any Gin. We are also Agents for

Straub's Grist Mills, and

Wheeler, Clemson & Co.'s Circular Saws.

McCOMBS & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
ja6d4w 235 and 234 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

SADDLERY.

C. N. CASE, JR., & CO.,

No. 177 Main Street,

Near Overton Hotel, Woodruff Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddlery, Harness, Collars, Bridles and Plantation Harness.

A new stock just received. ja12

Cincinnati and Louisville.

MANUFACTURERS.

SILVER AND GOLD WORKS

—OF—

DUHME & CO.,

—CORNER—

FOURTH AND WALNUT STS.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DUHME & CO. make best quality and elegant styles of sterling Silver Ware.

DUHME & CO. furnish Agricultural Societies and other corporations, with solid Silver Ware, suitable for Premiums.

DUHME & CO. keep a full line of best styles of Plated Ware.

DUHME & CO. make fine Gold Jewelry; also, Badges and Medals of any design.

DUHME & CO., Diamond Setters.

DUHME & CO. import best brands of Foreign Watches.

DUHME & CO. keep a complete stock of the famous Waltham Watches, the standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best Watches at the price in the American market.

DUHME & CO. buy for net cash, and sell at the lowest cash prices.

We make Diamond setting a specialty.

All orders, per mail or express, promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed by
ja12 DUHME & CO.

SNIDER & McCALL,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

230 and 232 Walnut Street,

East Side, between Fifth and Sixth Streets,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Also sole Agents for

FRANKLIN AND FAIR GROVE

PAPER MILLS

Hamilton, Ohio.
ja12

FRANKLIN

TYPE FOUNDRY,

Allison, Smith & Johnson,

LETTER FOUNDERS,

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